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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.
COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

FINLAND.

Currency: 100 KOPECKS=1 ROUBLE=\$0.55

U. S. Currency.

100 PENNI=1 MARK=\$0.19½ U.S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

February 1856.

Typographed on various papers; small white pearls in the openings of the post horns.



- 1° Thin grayish wove paper.
- 1 10k rose
- 2° Thick white wove paper.
- 2 5k blue
- 3 10k rose
- 3° White laid paper
- 4 10k rose

1858.

Same type as preceding issue, but the pearls in the post horns are double the size of those in the preceding. Typographed on white wove paper.

- 5 5k blue

January 1st, 1863.

Typographed on thin tinted wove paper
Size 18½x22 mm.



1° Perforated in serpentine, 7½ indentations to two centimeters.

- 6 5k blue on bluish
- 7 5k gray blue on bluish
- 8 10k rose on rose
- Varieties: Unperforated.
- 9 5k blue on bluish
- 10 10k rose on rose

2° Perforated in serpentine, 8 indentations to two centimeters.

- 10a 5k blue on bluish
- 10b 10k rose on rose

1865.

Same as preceding issue, typographed on thin white wove paper.

Perforated in serpentine.

- 11 5k blue
- 12 10k rose

1866-72.

Typographed on various papers, the 1 Mark being of a different type from the other

values. The 5 and 10p have 8 stars in the shield and 50 wavy lines; the 20 and 40 also have 8 stars in shield but only 26 wavy lines; the 8p has 7 stars in shield and 40 wavy lines. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



I. Perforated in serpentine, $7\frac{1}{2}$ indentations to two centimeters, each indentation measuring 2 mm. in depth.

1° Thin tinted laid paper.

- 13 5p brown on *lilac*, (Jan 1, 1866)
- 14 5p red brown on *lilac* "
- 15 10p black on *buff* "
- 16 10p black on *dark yellow* "

Variety: Error of impression.

- 17 10p red brown on *lilac*

2° Thick tinted laid paper.

- 18 5p brown on *lilac*
- 19 10p black on *buff*

3° Tinted wove paper.

- 20 5p red brown on *lilac* (1871)
- 21 5p red brown on *buff* "
- 22 8p black on *yellow green* (1867)
- 23 8p black on *green* "
- 24 10p black on *yellow* (1871)
- 25 10p black on *buff* "
- 26 20p light blue on *bluish* (Jan. 1, 1866)
- 27 20p dark blue on *bluish* "
- 28 40p red on *rose* "
- 29 40p rose on *rose* "
- 30 40p rose on *lilac rose* (1871)

Varieties:

a. Error of impression.

- 31 10p red brown on *lilac*

b. White paper.

- 32 40p red on *white*

4° Tinted ribbed paper.

- 33 8p black on *green*
- 34 8p black on *yellow green*
- 35 40p red on *rose*
- 36 40p rose on *rose*
- 37 40p rose on *lilac rose*

4° White wove paper.



- 38 1M brown (1867)
- 39 1M yellow brown (1867)

II. Perforated in serpentine, 8 indentations

to two centimeters, each indentation measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in depth.

1° Thin tinted laid paper.

- 40 5p brown on *lilac*
- 41 10p black on *buff*

2° Tinted wove paper.

- 42 5p brown on *lilac*
- 43 10p black on *dark yellow*
- 44 10p black on *buff*
- 45 20p blue on *bluish*
- 46 20p dark blue on *bluish*
- 47 40p rose on *rose*

III. Perforated in serpentine, 8 indentations to two centimeters, each indentation measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm in depth.

1° Thick tinted laid paper.

- 48 5p brown on *lilac rose*
- 49 10p black on *dark yellow*

2° Tinted wove paper.

- 50 5p red brown on *lilac*
- 51 8p black on *yellow green*
- 52 10p black on *dark green*
- 53 20p blue on *bluish*
- 54 40p red on *rose*
- 55 40p rose on *rose*
- 56 40p rose on *lilac rose*

Varieties:

a. Error of impression.

- 57 10p red brown on *lilac*

b. White paper.

- 58 40p red on *white*

3° Tinted ribbed paper.

- 59 8p black on *green*
- 60 40p rose on *rose*

4° White wove paper.

- 61 1M brown on *white*
- 62 1M yellow brown on *white*

1872.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on tinted wove paper.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 63 40p rose on *rose*

July 1875.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Printed in Copenhagen.



Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

- 64 32p carmine

September 1875.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue, but printed in Helsingfors.

Perforated 11.

- 65 2p gray
- 66 5p yellow orange
- 67 5p orange red

- 68 8p yellow green
 69 8p blue green
 70 8p dark green
 71 20p dull blue
 72 20p dark blue
 73 20p ultramarine
 74 32p rose
 75 32p carmine

1877-81.

Same type, paper, impression etc., as preceding issue.

Perforated 11.

- 76 10p brown, (1881)
 77 25p carmine, (July 1879)
 78 1M mauve, (Jan. 1, 1879)
 79 1M bright mauve, "

1882.

Same type, paper, impression etc., as preceding issue, printed in aniline ink.

Perforated 12½.

- 80 2p gray
 81 5p orange red
 82 10p brown
 83 20p ultramarine
 84 25p rose
 85 1M bright mauve

Varieties:

a. Unperforated vertically.

- 86 5p orange red
 b. *Tête Bêche*.
 87 5p orange red
 88 10p brown

1885.

Same type, paper, impression, etc., as preceding issue.

Perforated 12½.

- 89 5p green (Jan. 1)
 90 10p rose (Nov. 25)
 91 20p yellow (Jan. 1)
 92 25p blue "
 93 1M gray, center red, "
 94 5M green " (Nov. 25)
 95 10M brown " "

1880-90.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 17½x22 mm.



Perforated 12½.

- 96 5p green
 97 10p rose
 98 20p yellow
 99 25p blue
 100 1M gray, centre red
 101 5M green, " (1890)
 102 10M brown " "

ENVELOPES.

January 1st, 1845.

Stamp typographed in the left lower corner; thick rough grayish paper.



1° Wove paper.

Size 112x73 mm.

201 10k black

2° Laid paper.

a. Size 112x73 mm.

202 10k black

b. Size 137x79 mm.

203 20k red

Reprints.

November 1862.

On strips of paper and not on entire envelopes.

1° White wove paper.

204 10k rose

205 20k black

Varieties: *Tête Bêche*.

206 10k rose

207 20k black

2° Horizontally laid white paper.

208 10k rose

209 20k black

1872.

White wove paper.

210 10k black

211 10k carmine

212 20k black

213 20k carmine

Varieties: *Tête Bêche*.

214 10k black

215 10k carmine

216 20k black

217 20k carmine

1888.

Glazed white wove paper.

217a 10k black

217b 20k carmine

The various watermarks found on the envelope of this and of the next issues are of no interest to collectors being merely part of the trade mark of the manufacturer of the paper.

Some years ago envelopes of 10k in red and 20k in black with the stamps on the flap were believed to have been officially issued, but lately it has been proven beyond any doubt that these were only frauds.

January 1st 1850.

Stamp same type as adhesives of 1856 issue but without pearls in the opening of the post horns, typographed on envelopes and letter sheets.

I. Envelopes.

Stamp printed on the flap.

1° Size 115x78 mm.

Thin bluish wove paper.

218 5k blue

The existence of this envelope still remains to be proven.

2° Size 145x114 mm.

a. Glazed thick white wove paper.

219 5k blue

220 10k red

221 10k carmine

222 20k black ?

b. Glazed ordinary white wove paper.

223 5k blue

224 10k red

225 10k carmine

226 20k black ?

c. Unglazed thick yellowish wove paper.

227 5k blue

228 10k red

229 10k carmine

230 20k black ?

d. Unglazed ordinary yellowish wove paper.

231 5k blue

232 10k red

233 10k carmine

234 20k black ?

It is still an unsettled question whether the envelopes of 20 kopecks were prepared for use but never issued or whether they are of the same class as the envelopes with stamp on the flap of the 1845 issue.

Reprints.

On strips of paper and not on entire envelopes.

1° White wove paper.

235 20k black

Variety: *Tête Bêche*.

236 20k black

2° Vertically laid white paper.

237 20k greenish black

1888.

Glazed white wove paper.

237a 20k black

II. Letter Sheets.

Double sheet of paper, the stamps being printed on the outside of the second sheet in the center and about 3 centimeters from the edge, so that in folding the letter in the usual style of that period, the stamp is in the position usually occupied by the seal.

Size 265x210 mm.

1° White wove paper.

238 10k carmine

2° Bluish pelure paper.

239 5k dark blue

240 10k carmine

3° Ordinary bluish wove paper.

241 5k dark blue

242 10k carmine

1855.

Stamp same type as preceding issue; typographed on flap; white laid paper.

Size 145x114 mm.

243 10k carmine

The exact date of issue of this envelope is not known, but it must be some time in 1855 or in the beginning of 1856 as the paper was watermarked "1855" and the type of the stamp was altered in 1856.

1856.

Stamp same type as adhesives of same issue, with small pearls in the opening of the post horns and between the shield and crown; typographed on various papers, stamp on the flap. Size 145x114 mm.

2° Ordinary glazed white wove paper.

244 5k dark blue

245 10k red

246 10k carmine

2° Thick glazed white wove paper.

247 5k dark blue

248 10k red

249 10k carmine

3° Ordinary unglazed yellowish wove paper.

250 5k dark blue

251 10k red

252 10k carmine

4° Thick unglazed yellowish wove paper.

253 5k dark blue

254 10k red

255 10k carmine

5° White diagonally laid paper.

256 5k dark blue

257 10k red

258 10k carmine

Variety: Vertically laid paper,

259 10k red

Reprints.

On strips paper, not on entire envelopes.

November 1862.

1° White wove paper.

260 10k rose

Variety: *Tête Bêche*

261 10k rose

2° Vertically laid paper.

262 10k rose

1872.

1° White wove paper.

263 10k carmine

Variety: *Tête Bêche*

264 10k carmine

2° Bluish wove paper.

265 10k carmine

1888.

Glazed white wove paper.

265a 10k carmine

1858.

Stamp same type as preceding issue, but large pearls in opening of the post horns and between the shield and crown; typographed on white laid paper, stamp on the flap.

Size 145x114 mm.

266 5k blue

Reprints.

On strips of paper and not on entire envelopes.

1° *White wove paper.*

267 5k blue

Variety: Tête Bêche.

268 5k blue

2° *Vertically laid paper.*

269 5k blue

1872.

1° *Bluish wove paper.*

270 5k blue

2° *White wove paper.*

271 5k ultramarine

1888.

White glazed wove paper.

271a 5k dark blue

January 1st, 1860.

I. Stamp, with 7 stars in shield, typographed in upper right corner, on white laid paper; different type for each value; the 5k has 8 pearls on each side of the crown, and 22 lines in the shield; the 10k has 7 pearls on each side of the crown and 20 lines in the shield.

Size 145x114 mm.

272 5k blue

273 5k dark blue

274 10k red

275 10k rose

II. Same stamp as on preceding envelopes, typographed in upper left corner on remainders of the envelopes of 5, 10 and 20k of the 1850-58 issues.

White laid paper.

Size 145x114 mm.

276 5k blue on 5k 1856

277 5k dark blue on 5k 1856

278 5k gray blue on 5k 1856

279 5k blue on 10k 1856

280 5k dark blue on 10k 1856

281 5k gray blue on 10k 1856

282 5k blue on 5k 1858

283 5k dark blue on 5k 1858

284 5k gray blue on 5k 1858

285 10k rose on 20k 1850

January 1861.

I. Stamp similar to type of preceding issue but with 8 stars in shield, typographed in upper left corner, different type for each value; the 5k has 8 pearls on each side of the crown, 13 lines in the shield, and 26 wavy

lines; the 10k has 9 pearls on each side of the crown, 17 lines in the shield and 50 wavy lines.

1° *White laid paper.*

a. Size 145x114 mm.

286 10k rose

b. Size 145x80 mm.

287 10k rose

2° *White wove paper.*

a. Size 145x114 mm.

288 10k rose

b. Size 145x80 mm.

289 10k rose

3° *Glazed white wove paper.*

Size 145x80 mm.

290 10k rose

Reprints.

1888.

*On strips of paper, not on entire envelopes.**Glazed white wove paper.*

290a 5k dark blue

290b 10k carmine

II. Same stamp as on preceding envelopes, typographed in upper left corner on remainders of the envelopes of 1850-58 issues.

Size 145x114 mm.

1° *White laid paper.*

291 5k blue on 10k 1855

292 5k dark blue on 10k 1856

293 5k blue on 10k 1856

294 5k dark blue on 5k 1858

2° *Glazed white wove paper.*

295 5k blue on 5k 1850

296 5k blue on 10k 1850

297 5k dark blue on 5k 1856

298 5k blue on 10k 1856

299 10k rose on 5k 1850

300 10k rose on 10k 1850

June 1st 1871.

Stamp similar in type to envelope of preceding issue, but value in *penni*. Eight stars in shield, wavy lines wide part.

1° *Size 145x114 mm.*a. *Ordinary white wove paper.*

301 20p blue

302 20p dark blue

303 40p rose

b. *Thick white wove paper*

304 20p blue

305 20p gray blue

306 20p dark blue

307 40p rose

c. *White laid paper.*

308 20p blue

309 40p rose

2° *Size 145x80mm.*a. *Ordinary white wove paper.*

310 40p rose

b. *Thick white wove paper.*

311 40p rose

Reprints.

1888.

*On strips of paper, not on entire envelopes.**Glazed white wove paper,*

311a 20p dark blue

312b 40p carmine

March 1876.

Stamp, same type as adhesives of issues of July 1875, typographed in upper right corner, white wove paper.

Size 145x80 mm.

312 20p ultramarine

313 20p blue

314 32p carmine

315 32p rose

January 1st, 1881.

Stamp same type as preceding issue, typographed on various papers.

1° White wove paper.

Size 145x83 mm.

316 25p carmine

Variety: Flap gummed, all envelopes previous to this being ungummed.

317 25p carmine

2° White laid paper.

a. Size 145x80 mm.

318 32p rose

b. Size 149x83 mm.

319 20p ultramarine

320 25p rose

1885.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on white laid paper, flap gummed.

1° Upper flap tongued, lower flap pointed.

a. Size 149x86 mm.

321 20p yellow (May)

322 25p ultramarine (Jan.)

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower left corner.

323 25p ultramarine

b. Size 149x80 mm.

324 20p yellow

325 25p ultramarine

2° Flaps pointed.

Size 149x80 mm.

326 20p yellow

327 25p ultramarine

1887.

Stamp, same type as preceding, typographed on white laid paper, upper flap gummed and tongued, lower flap scalloped.

Size 150x86 mm.

328 20p yellow

329 25p ultramarine

1890.

Stamp, same type as adhesives of 1889 issue, typographed on white laid paper; flap pointed and gummed.

1° Size 150x85 mm.

330 20p yellow, (April)

331 25p ultramarine, "

2° Size 153x120 mm.

332 20p yellow, (July)

333 25p ultramarine, "

RETURN RECEIPTS.

I. For ordinary letters.

October 1st, 1871.

Stamps similar to adhesives of 1866-72 issue, typographed in color in upper left corner; to the right of the stamp *Retour Receptisse för Finland*, below five dotted lines for address, etc., and at the bottom two lines of instructions. The inscriptions on the recto are in Swedish and on the verso in Finnish; the left border of recto is gummed; white wove paper, inscriptions in black.

Size 155x90 mm.

501 10p rose and black

Variety: Error, the stamp is printed on the verso.

502 10p rose and black

1872.

Similar to preceding issue, but double hyphen between *Retour*—*Receptisse*.

Size 155x90 mm.

503 10p brown violet and black

504 10p red brown and black

505 10p black brown and black

1875.

Similar to preceding issue, but single hyphen between *Retour*—*Receptisse* and stamp same type as adhesive of 1875 issue, typographed in upper right corner.

1° The first line of instructions begins over the fourth letter of *Afsändningsorten*.

Size 155x90 mm.

506 10p deep violet and black

2° The first line of instructions begins over the second letter of *Afsändningsorten*.

Size 155x90 mm.

507 10p deep violet and black

508 10p brown violet and black

July 1st 1881.

Stamp, similar to adhesives of 1875 issue typographed in color in upper right corner to the left of the stamp, *Retour-Kort inom Finland*; otherwise similar to preceding issues.

White wove paper.

Size 152x90 mm.

509 10p violet and black

510 10p brown violet and black

January 1st 1885.

Similar to preceding issue.

Size 152x90 mm.

511 10p rose and black, yellowish white p

512 10p rose and black, bluish white paper

July 1890.

Similar to preceding issue, but stamp of same type as adhesives of 1889 issue.

Size 152x90 mm.

513 10p rose and black, bluish white paper

II. For insured and registered letters.

July 1st 1881.

Stamp similar to adhesives of 1875 issue, typographed in color in upper right corner; to the left of the stamp Mottagningsbevis below instructions in Swedish; the inscriptions on the verso are in Finnish. White wove paper.

Size 215x119 mm.

601 25p rose and black

1888.

Same as preceding, but stamp in different color.

Size 215x119 mm.

602 25p blue and black

COUNTERFEITS.

There are several forgeries of the adhesives of the 1856 issue. They are lithographed, and although not dangerous to the expert may deceive a beginner. The following points to be found in the genuine stamps of both values, will be sufficient to distinguish them from the counterfeits:

1st. There are 26 vertical lines in the shield.

2d. There are two diagonal lines of shading to the extreme right of the crown.

3d. The pearl between the crown and shield is placed over the 10th vertical line of the shield, counted from the left.

4th. The 4th pearl to the right of the cross is placed exactly over the point formed by the junction of the last two diagonal lines in the right half of the crown.

The counterfeits of the 2d and 3rd issues of adhesives are rather poor, these stamps being too common to have tempted the manufacturer of good imitations; we have, however, seen a pretty good forgery of the error top red-brown, which is lithographed on tinted wove paper, perforated in serpentine with 8 indentations to two centimetres, the indentations being $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in depth; the pearls in the oval are not as close together as in the genuine; the four small Greek ornaments to the right and left of the denomination of value in upper and lower labels have the appearance of a **S** which is not the case in the genuine; the lion's tail almost touches the star in the upper right corner of the shield.

We come now to the counterfeits of the envelopes of the 1845 issue. They are lithographed either on thick white diagonal laid paper or on thick wove paper, from pure white to yellowish white; the counterfeits of the 10k are printed in red or black and are easily told by the following points: The upper right corner of the shield is truncated while in the counterfeits both upper corners

are the same; in the genuine there is a small white dot between the crown and the shield; there are 36 vertical lines in the shield of the genuine and 39 in the forgery. The counterfeits of the 20k are also printed in red or black; there are 36 lines in the shield of the genuine and 39 in the counterfeit; in the genuine four of the lines of the shield pass between the mane and tail of the lion, the last of these lines touching the tail which is not so in the counterfeits; in the counterfeits the sword held by the lion touches the upper border of the shield which it does not in the genuine; the lion's tail touches the central star to the right of the shield in the counterfeits.

Most of the counterfeits of the envelopes of the 1850-58 issue, 5 and 10k, are of the same type as the adhesives, that is to say, with small post-horn and are described above. We have seen counterfeits of the 10k without pearls in the post-horn. The principal feature of this forgery, which is sufficient to distinguish it from the genuine, is the number of vertical lines in the shield which number 26 while in the counterfeit there are 30.

There exists also a very good counterfeit of the 20k black; it is printed in dull black or in greenish black on white vertically or diagonally laid paper; the impression is more blurred than in the genuine; the stars in the shield are smaller and more indistinct, there are 26 lines in the shield of the counterfeit instead of 25; in the genuine the first line in the shield, counted from the right, passes through the center star while in the counterfeit it passes to the right of the star, just touching of the points.

FORMOSA.

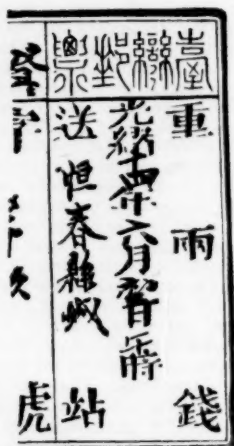
Currency: 1000 CASH=1 TAEI=\$1.40.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1887.

Typographed in red and black on yellowish laid paper; only half of the stamp (the part illustrated here), remained on the letter, the other half being torn off by the authorities. The inscription at top is in red and reads *Yu Cheng Shang p'iao* (Public Postage Stamp). The central column is the date, the right the weight, the left the denomination; on the extreme left is the serial number and value, part of this remaining on the counterfoil; all the inscriptions but the one at top are in black; these stamps were not sold to the public, but affixed to the letters by the clerks of the post-office.

Size 33x73 mm.



1 No value, red and black

1888.

Lithographed on thin grayish wove paper.
Size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 32$ mm.



Perforated 14.

- 2 20 cash red
- 3 20 cash green

These stamps were only used on letters mailed through the English Consulate and are now obsolete.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1887.

Type and impression similar to that of the stamps of the regular issue of same date; the inscription at top reads *Tai wan yu p'iao* (Formosa Postage Stamp); the remainder of the inscriptions are the same as on the regular stamps. Typographed on white wove paper.

51 No value, red and black

Our illustration represents the Official stamps.

THE MULREADY ENVELOPE AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

(*Monthly Journal*.)

Since writing the portion of this paper which appeared in the last number, I have obtained some information concerning the impressions taken from the brass block in 1869. It appears that a few copies were printed by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum (where the block is deposited), probably at the suggestion of Sir Henry Cole, and with a view to the design being employed in the Science and Art Department, as a subject for study and development; this idea, however, was never carried into effect, and these posthumous proofs have become curiosities of a certain amount of philatelic interest.

Representations of Mulready's design may be found as illustrations in various books; the majority of these are Postage Stamp Catalogues and other books relating to Stamp Collecting, but there are a few different works, which may be alluded to here. It is only natural that a copy should appear in *Memorials of William Mulready, R. A.*, one of the "Great Artists" series; one is also given in Sir Henry Cole's memoirs, *Fifty Years of Public Life*. *The Choice Humorous Works of Theodore Hook* contains another, given there as a companion to a burlesqued copy, which is likewise represented, and which I shall describe later; and doubtless many others could be named.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine, from its commencement in February, 1863, was very appropriately adorned with a plain copy of this design; it

formed the heading to each of the monthly numbers for that year, but in January, 1864, it was transferred to the cover then adopted for the magazine, and was so used down to the end of 1872. On the completion of the tenth year of publication, an age which has only been exceeded by one other English periodical of the same kind, the proprietors ventured upon some alterations, and had all the outlines filled in with shading, as described in the Editors "New Year's Greeting" for 1883:

"After having appeared in the same garb for ten years, we have to-day put on a new dress. Our new dress, it is true, is of the same *cut* as the old one, but we modestly venture to think it is a little more attractive than the latter. Thirty odd years after the introduction of cheap postage, the outline of its benefits, which Mulready sketched, may appropriately be filled in, for the promise it contained has been abundantly realized. We trust that our readers will think that the filling in—rather an ambitious task by the way—has not been unsuccessfully accomplished. For our part we have to thank the engraver for giving us a better conception of the spirit of the design than we previously had."

The new dress remained in use for two years only, the publication of the magazine ceasing at the end of 1874, a period when stamp collecting was in rather a dormant state in this country. The engraved block, from which this filled in design was printed, has been most kindly lent me by the publishers of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., of Bath, for use in illustrating this paper.* It is an interesting reminiscence of a periodical, which rendered incalculable service to an older generation of collectors, and of which a complete file forms a most valued item in the library of the philatelist of to-day.

Many, perhaps most, of my readers are probably unaware that a copy of Mulready's design, not filled in or otherwise modified to any appreciable extent, figures upon an envelope, which is employed down to the present day by the publishers of that well-known work *Whitaker's Almanack*. It has Mulready's name in the left lower corner, and, engraved on the pedestal which supports Britannia and the Lion, are the words "WHITAKER'S ALMANACK," in two lines. The earliest edition of this was inscribed, immediately below the pedestal—"The Best and the Most Complete ever published in England." I have seen a copy of this used at the end of 1868, the year in which the *Almanack* (that for 1869) was first issued. The present edition bears—"THE BEST, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE CHEAPEST AND THE MOST—USEFUL ALMANACK PUBLISHED" (in two lines), a sentiment with which many of my readers will be inclined to concur; there is also on the current envelopes a rectangle of dotted lines, at the right hand side, for an adhesive stamp, so as to indicate that the impressed design is not intended to be of any postal value.

All the representations mentioned above are copies of Mulready's design, alone, without any of the inscriptions indicating its use. There have of course been imitations made for sale to collectors, but, although liability to forgery was put forward as an objection at the time of issue, I have only seen one really successful reproduction. I am bound to confess, however, that the most difficult portion of the engraving to forge appears to be the engine-turned label on the flap. The imitation I have just alluded to bears the word "FACSIMILE" inside, and was therefore apparently not made with a fraudulent intent; it is a lithographic copy of a used penny envelope, complete with flaps, etc., addressed to "Lord Holland, Kensington" (followed by a word that is illegible), "London." The postmarks are duly represented,

and, except that the silk threads are indicated by faint black lines, and that there is something on one flap which should be a seal, and plainly is not, it is eminently calculated to deceive the unwary, which is my principal reason for describing it fully here. This was published, I think, early in 1890, possibly in celebration of the Jubilee Year of Penny Postage!

Such offshoots of the Mulready family as the above, however, are not of very great interest; I turn now to the opposition, which commenced from the very day the envelopes and covers were put on sale, and was kept up vigorously both with pen and pencil.

On Friday (unlucky day), May 1st, 1840, the stamps, both adhesive and impressed, were first issued to the public. On Saturday, May 2nd, the following appeared in *The Times*:

'To the Editor of "*The Times*."

'Sir,—It is possible that the enclosed is not a joke? After the public have been waiting six months in order that the great "artists" might produce something "worthy of the country," can this be the result?

'Pray be kind enough, Sir, to inform us whether this piece of nonsensical buffoonery is really genuine.

'Yours, &c.,

'A LOVER OF THE "FINE ARTS."

In another column of the same paper are the Editor's remarks, as follows:

"We have been favoured with a sight of one of the new stamp covers, and we must say we never beheld anything more ludicrous than the figures or allegorical device by which it is marked with its official character—why not add embellished? Cruikshank could scarcely produce anything so laughable. It is apparently a spirited attempt to imitate the hieroglyphic which formed one of the ornaments to *Moor's Almanack*; Britannia is seated in the centre with the lion couchant (Whigish) at her feet; her arms are distended, scattering little flying children to some elephants on the left, and on the right to a group of gentlemen, some of whom at all events are not enclosed in envelopes, writing on their knees, evidently on account of a paucity of tables. There are, besides, sundry figures, who, if they were to appear in the streets of London or any of our highways, would be liable to the penalties of the Vagrant Act for indecent exposure. Under the table land by which these figures are supported some evidence of a laudable curiosity is depicted by three or four ladies who are represented reading a *billet doux* or valentine, and some little boys evidently learning to spell, by the mental exertion which their anxious faces disclose. One serious omission which we notice. Why have those Mercuries in red jackets, who traverse London and its environs on lame ponies, been omitted? We must admit that, as they have been recently better mounted, perhaps that is one reason why they should not appear in this Government picture."

A more detailed criticism was published in *The Times* of the following Monday, May 4th.:

'THE NEW POST-OFFICE ENVELOPE.

'We are always anxious to offer every reparation in our power when, by the insertion or omission of a statement, we have unintentionally been guilty of injustice on any subject. We feel it, therefore, necessary to apologize both to the public and to our *liberal* Government (the distinguished patrons of the fine arts), for omitting in our remarks in *The Times* of Saturday on the new postage envelope all mention of one group of figures, which on close exami-

*This omission was supplied by Leech, in his caricature, not long after.

nation we are convinced the artist must have intended should represent one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Ministry by which this great boon (not the envelopes) has been conferred upon the educated part of the community. We allude to four knowing looking personages who are standing by a small table, just beyond the *tame wild beasts* on the left-hand side of this truly graphic picture. For this group we offer our best thanks to the artist; his pencil has embodied the distinguishing traits of the Ministry, and the name by which Lord Stanley so happily described them is thus handed down to posterity by an admirable sketch of three members of the *thimble rig fraternity* in the act of their vocation. The time at which the issue of these envelopes has taken place is denoted by three of the figures being clad in the Chinese costume, in allusion no doubt to the commencement of the war with the celestial empire. One of the figures is seated apparently upon a chest of opium, and we are told that the gentleman with the broad-brimmed hat is intended to represent Lord John Russell, the victim of the Chinese worthies, who have so long been celebrated for sleight of hand. There is certainly some likeness to his Lordship, but we appeal to all our readers in the habit of visiting races, whether the gentleman with the hat does not look quite as much like a confederate as a victim. The recent termination of the Corn Law debate shows that his Lordship does sometimes appear in a double capacity. The object of the figures on the other side of the picture is more ambiguous. One gentleman in a high-crowned hat seems to be an authority. He is surrounded by figures in attitudes of submission; but, as we have abolished slavery abroad, we presume he is either a Poor Law Commissioner or an emigration agent, as the women exhibit the "test of destitution" in clothing, and are evidently suffering some anxiety of mind, as if they were about to part with the children they are caressing. We do hope that the combination of the female figures with the gentlemen directors and the hogsheads is not meant to denote that any new discoveries have been made of a mode of transmitting the younger portion of our emigrating population to their destination in casks. The Children's Friend Society should be on the alert if such a scheme is in agitation. We certainly wish that some device had been employed to hint at the contents of the hogshead which the brawny cooper is heading up so cleverly. It fills us with dark apprehensions when we recollect how recently a little nigger is said to have been found in a cask of sugar. As to the sledge and reindeer in the background, we think a locomotive engine and a cloud of black smoke would have been more proper. The present Government have clearly evinced their determination to put an end to the employment of animal power by refusing to repeal the post-horse duty, and the introduction of a reindeer is as inappropriate as the sketch of a post-horse would be, unless the post-horse was represented at his last gasp, or on his road to the knaker's. In conclusion, we must say that the lion is most unlike our old English lions. He appears as sulky, as hungry, and as discontented as a Whig out of place. Surely he has been hounded, or, in reference to the large quantities of opium administered by the captain, we should have said *Ellioted*; or has he been subjected to a Poor Law dietary? He seems dejected and exhausted, like a cur that has been well drubbed, and is without hope of food or comfort. As to Britannia, she looks as melancholy as if the loss sustained in the Post-office revenue was to be deducted from her pin-money, and, like the soldiers off duty, she has been deprived of her side-arms, as her spear is not to be seen. Lord Palmerston should account for this omission, as it may have been left in Spain by mistake, or forwarded by a *misdirection* to Naples, or Turkey, or America. Heaven save the babies that

Britannia is throwing out in all directions—they must be a part of the surplus population, we suppose.

This was accompanied by two letters, which we transcribe below:

'To the Editor of "*The Times*."

'Sir,—After several months' preparation, and at an expense said to be £400, the Government (!) penny post cover is issued. Its trumpery appearance shows that it is a complete piece of Whig jobbery, and that it has been produced under the auspices of some favoured person or persons of little practical knowledge; or how is it, Sir, that every penny box of lucifer matches, every penny packet of paste blacking, every penny paper of court plaster, is protected by a label far more difficult to forge than this £400 Government specimen of the fine arts? Look, Sir, at the adhesive stamp; it is a libel upon the fair countenance of our Queen—a libel *prima facie*; and who would be surprised were Prince Albert to indict the perpetrators of so vile an offence to his royal consort? To compare this production, in point of execution, with the fair sultanas that grace the Macassar-oil bottles of Mr. Rowland, or those pots of cream ycleped Circassian, would be invidious, for it is inferior—oh, how very far inferior!—to the heads of Hippocrates and Galen that decorate the quack nostrums of the lowest among the thousands of licensed poisoners that the wisdom of our ancestors has inflicted upon us by means of a patent.

'May I then ask, Sir, whether the reputation of a country like this, in which printing and engraving have reached to a perfection far beyond that of any other nation in the world, is to suffer in the eyes of its contemporaries by the sending forth so unworthy a specimen of national ability? Whether we are to submit to a national humiliation because (by virtue of their office) a party of inefficient men undertake the direction of a matter they cannot possibly understand, and in which they consequently fail, instead of selecting a committee from the numerous practical men of proved ability who make such matters their daily study? The only merit attached to this penny post cover is the red line wove in the paper; but this is probably done upon the same principle that notices are set up cautioning invaders of the existence, or rather non-existence, of "steel traps and spring guns." The difficulty attending the private manufacture of any great quantity of a similar paper will perhaps deter persons from attempting it; but, as I question whether the Postmaster-General contemplates employing an extra body of clerks armed with "Patent Rowland Hill Penny Post Pickers" to test the genuineness of each letter by picking a small piece of the thread out of it, there will be no difficulty in ruling a plain paper in such a manner as to defy detection from the casual examination the letters will receive. This difficulty being surmounted, the ornamental (!) portion is easily to be got over. In one week, and at an outlay of £5, it would be impossible (I don't say politic), to engrave the whole, and supply plates at the low price of 5s. each that should produced impressions which the sapient concocters of this "splendid effort of human genius" could not detect from their own performance when mixed together.

'Thus, Sir, it appears, notwithstanding the length of time occupied in its preparation, we have a penny post cover and an adhesive stamp that have neither protection nor elegance to recommend them. The old saying, that "two of a trade can never agree," is doubtless a true one sometimes; but assuring you, Sir, that the only motive inducing me to address you is *prodesse civibus*.

'I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

'May 2.'

AN ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.

'To the Editor of "*The Times*."

'Sir,—So the invitation by the Treasury to "all the world" for a design fit for the new postage has been successful; and Her Majesty's Whig Ministers have displayed their usual good taste and sound judgment by the selection they have made. Have you, Sir, seen the production, the extraordinary production of these gifted Whigs? If not, pray cast an eye on the two specimens sent herewith, and say if ever such disgraceful productions have issued even from the renowned Catnach press. Look at the design and execution of the Dr. Eady-looking envelope, and look at the adhesive stamp, and say whether both are not as dirty looking as these dirty Ministers themselves. This the result of a general invitation to all the world for a design! Believing that Whig jobbing is the cause of the abortion, I beg to suggest that the whole of the numerous designs furnished to the Treasury be exhibited, that the public may judge how far these gentlemen have acted with impartiality. I cannot believe either designing, printing or engraving is at so low an ebb as exhibited in the new postage envelope and adhesive stamp.

' May 1st.'

A SUBSCRIBER.

It certainly does seem just possible, that if a Tory Ministry had happened to be in power, the verdict of *The Times* and its correspondents might have been less unfavourable; but in that case the Whig papers would have been equally strong in condemnation. The question was plainly looked upon from a political point of view, but that does not effect the fact that the design was unfortunately open to ridicule.

The following poetical description, which I copy from *The Philatelist*, vol. vii., page 145, is there stated to have appeared in a newspaper in 1840. It is more amusing perhaps than that of *The Times*, but not much more complimentary:

" Britannia is sending her messengers forth
To the east, to the west, to the south, to the north;
At her feet is a lion wot's taking a nap,
And a dish-cover rests on her legs and her lap.
To her left is a Mussulman writing a letter,
His knees form a desk for the want of a better;
Another believer's apparently trying
To help him in telling the truth or in lying.
Two slaves 'neath their burden seem ready to sink,
But a sly-looking elephant 'tips us the wink';
His brother behind, a most corpulent beast,
Just exhibits his face, like the moon in a mist.
On each is a gentleman riding astraddle,
With neat Turkey carpets in lieu of a saddle;
The camels behind seem disposed for a lark,
The taller a well-whisker'd, fierce-looking shark.
An Arab, arrayed with a coal-heaver's hat,
With a friend from the desert is holding a chat;
The picture's completed by a well-tailed Chinese
A-purchasing opium and selling of teas.
The ministers' navy is seen in the rear—
They long turned their back on the service—'t is clear;
That they now would declare, in their typical way,
That Britannia it is who has done it, not they.
A reindeer and Laplander cutting through snow,
The rate of their progress (down hill) seems to show.
To the right is the king of the Cannibal Islands,
In the same pantaloons that they wear in the Highlands;
Some squaws by his side with their infantine varments,
And a friend in the front who has forgotten his garments.
Frost, Williams and Jones have this moment been hook'd,

And are fixing the day they would choose to be cook'd,
 There a planter is giving and watching the tasks
 Of two worthy niggers, at work on two casks.
 Below to the left, as designed by Mulready,
 In sorrow's effect on a very fat lady;
 While joy at good news may be plainly descried,
 In the trio engaged on the opposite side.

The earliest of the pictorial satires was probably that drawn by John Leech and published by Messrs. Fores, 41 Piccadilly. Two forms of this are known, differing both in size and in some of the details. The larger of the two has an outline about $13 \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Britannia is represented as a smiling lady of fully-developed figure, and with a rubicund nose, scattering numerous Penny Postmen to right and left, each in the regulation uniform, with tail coat, tall hat with gold band, cockade, &c. Four of these are of large size, the others are flying far away in the distant background. The lion is on his feet. He has a black patch over his eye, and his tail is stretched out stiff, and has a row of letters strung along it. On the right is a planter in a broad-brimmed hat looking up at Britannia, with his thumb to his nose and his fingers outspread. Behind him is a negro heading up a cask. On the left is a group of Chinese. One of them is seated upon some bales marked "Opium," while another adopts the same complimentary attitude towards Britannia as the planter opposite, the nails of the Chinaman adding to the effect. By the side of this group is shown the bridge from the Willow-pattern plate.

In the right upper corner is a small boy dancing with delight at the receipt of a letter, and in the opposite one a girl with her hair in curl-papers, evidently in the throes of composition. In the two lower corners are depicted the Post-boys, whose absence from the original was deplored by *The Times*, each mounted on a sorry steed and riding out of the picture—the one on the right to Hampstead, the other to Clapham, as shown on the finger-posts accompanying them. In the centre of this, where the space for the address should be is the following inscription in script, *'This Design has—(most respectfully of course)—been submitted to Government—by an aspiring Artist—Mul-led-al-ready,'* in five lines. On the left, at the bottom, is scrawled "*J. Leech,*" and in the middle is the well-known totem,—the leech in the bottle, between the words, "*His—Mark.*"

Outside the outline are the words "DESIGN FOR THE NEW POSTAGE ENVELOPES" at the top; and at the bottom "*London, Published by Messrs. Fores, 41, Piccadilly, May 6th, 1840.*" The date is given thus on all the copies I have seen; but there is a small space after "*May,*" and the remains of something that was probably a figure "2." It is likely therefore that May 26th was the real date of publication, but that the figure "2" was erased from the stone, so as to make it correspond with the date on which the stamps were first used.

The outline of the smaller one is about $6\frac{7}{8} \times 4$ inches. As may be seen by the accompanying illustration (No. 1), it differs from that which I have described in several particulars. On the back of the Lion is seated a Monkey in uniform, with a cocked-hat. The figures in the upper corners are now a Dustman, with his bell, reading a letter, and a Postman weighed down with letter-bags. There are no inscriptions on the sign-posts or in the centre; the leech in the bottle stands alone, and "*J. Leech, del. et sculp.,*" is scribbled in the lower left corner.

This is inscribed at the top, "*FORES' COMIC ENVELOPES NO. 1,*" as if there was an intention to bring out a series, which does not seem to have been carried into effect at this time; and at the bottom is "*London. Published by Messrs. Fores, at their Sporting & Fine print Repository & Frame Manufac-*



No. 1.

tory, 41 Piccadilly.—corner of Sackville Street." And just under this on the left, is, "Printed by J. R. Jobbins, 3 Warwick C'."

The large design is no doubt a lithograph, the small one is usually said to be an etching; but although it *may* have been originally etched by the artist, I am inclined to think that it was reproduced by lithography. None of the copies I have seen have the appearance of etchings; and some, if not all, were printed, four copies together, on a large sheet, showing that the original drawing was multiplied in some manner for printing purposes. Both were issued gorgeously coloured as well as plain.

To this composition the credit is given, by Mr. F. G. Kitton, in his Biographical Sketch of John Leech,* of having been that which first brought the artist prominently before the public. He says, "The feat which brought him into general notice was a successful caricature of what is known as the Mulready envelope." This, I think, must be a mistake, as the biographer on the preceding page couples this with sketches published by Leech at the age of 18 (1835), and on the following page states that on the death of Seymour, who had illustrated the earlier parts of *Pickwick* (published in 1866), "Leech inspired and encouraged by his recent artistic successes, applied for the post" of illustrator. He did not obtain it, as it appears that "Phiz" (H. K. Browne) was before him; but if Leech was sufficiently well known in 1836 to have a chance of succeeding Seymour, he could hardly have required this caricature in 1840 to bring him into general notice. In 1840 also he illustrated *The Comic Latin Grammar*, and was associated with Cruikshank in illustrating *The Ingoldsby Legends*. The Mulready caricature is well worthy of the artist, no doubt; but I suspect that at that date Leech required but little advertisement. Had it been otherwise, a series would probably have been published.

In the first edition of the biography of Leech, to which I have alluded, illustrations are given both of the "Mulready" envelope itself, and of the larger caricature. The writer does not appear to have been aware that there were two varieties of it, though he mentions that it was "duly got up as a postal envelope," which as a matter of fact, the particular variety that he alluded to never was.

*John Leech, Artist and Humourist, 1883

A good story, almost too good to be true, is related, in connection with this skit of Leech's in *My Autobiography and Reminiscences*, by W. P. FRITH, R. A. (vol. i. pp. 179-80):

"I knew Mulready very well, and one day Egg begged me to try to discover Mulready's reason for so constantly declining his (Egg's) invitations.

"The truth is," said Mulready, "I don't want to meet Leech, who I understand constantly dines with you all."

"May I ask why, sir?" said I.

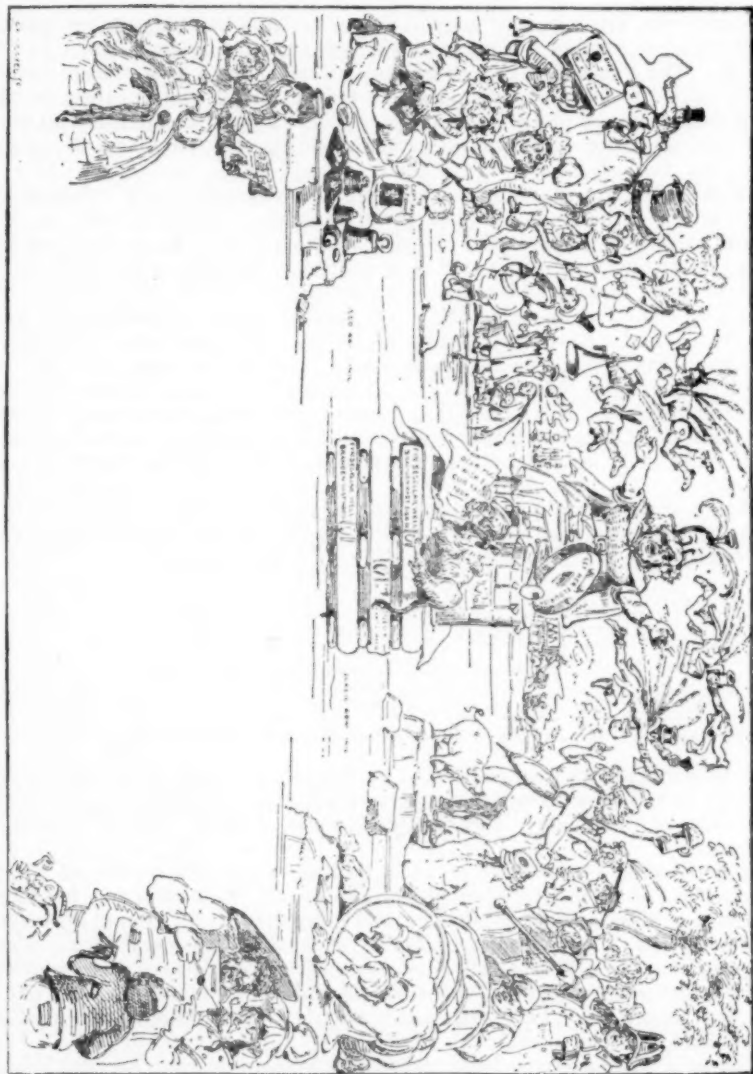
"Yes, I will tell you. You know the postage envelope that I designed, and which has been so mercilessly criticized? Well, Leech caricatured it. I don't mind a bit about that; but what I think I have a right to object to is the insult offered to me by a little bottle in the corner of the caricature with a leech in it. He implies that I am a leech, a blood-sucker, in respect of the remuneration I have received for my art generally, and no doubt, also, for that confounded postal envelope in particular. Now you know that my prices have never been extravagant, &c.

"I was so amazed that any one could be ignorant of Leech's usual manner of signing his drawings, that I could scarcely find words to reply, and still more difficult was it to refrain from annoying the old artist by laughing in his face. Suffice it to say, that I made the matter clear to Mulready, and obtained from him an eager promise to accept Egg's next invitation. Leech was present at the dinner first attended by Mulready, when he heard with amused astonishment from Mulready himself of his misunderstanding of the leech in the bottle. The two artists became great friends."

And this may fittingly conclude the account of the burlesque in question.

The next that I have to describe is more elaborate than that of Leech, as it deals in all the figures contained in the original; this also bears a well-known signature, that of "Phiz" (Hablot Knight Browne). It was published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, but in what month I have been unable to ascertain. The size of this is even larger than that of the first described variety by Leech, being $14\frac{1}{4} \times 10$ inches. The reduced illustration which is given as a heading this month is from a block which was employed for illustrating the Catalogue of the Exhibition of "The English Humourists in Art," held by the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours in 1889. The block has been most kindly lent me by J. Grego, Esq., the Director of the Exhibition.

Britannia is represented by a kind of jovial Mrs. Jarley, whose image may well have been in the artist's mind at the time, as he was then illustrating *The Old Curiosity Shop*, as it appeared in the numbers of *Master Humphrey's Clock*. In front of her is a cup of tea, or a basin of gruel, on a barrel, and a trumpet and a tamborine on the top of a drum; the Lion becomes a Poodle reading, or writing, a letter commencing "DEAR PUG—I WISH TO CUR TAIL YOUR"; and the pedestal is formed by a pile apparently made up of table knives, with an inscription "FYN SEGELLAK WELL—BRANDEN VAST HODD" on the handle of each, which perhaps some of my readers can translate. The winged messengers are feathered with quill pens, and the hat of each is an inkstand; the one over the group of Chinamen is about to cover them with an extinguisher, while a cannon-ball, bearing a letter, from one of the ships in the background threatens to disturb them at the same time. On the other side a mail-coach or omnibus is racing the Laplander, while a small dog is barking at the reindeer, and the distant mountains are inscribed "ROWLAND HILL" and "THE LESSER HILL." The most conspicuous of the Indians is arrayed in a nightcap, a bead necklace, a gingham umbrella, and a pair of patens, and his friend seated on the ground has nothing on but a lawyer's wig.



The gentleman in a broadbrimmed hat does not appear greatly astonished at this, but the old lady behind him is plainly much shocked; the two women in the background look on with stern disapproval, and the beadle is plainly anxious to persuade the party to betake themselves to the adjoining parish. The casks are being coopered by two brewer's men, and an innocent little rabbit seems to have found his way into the foreground (there is an object in the original resembling a rabbit, but what it is intended for I cannot say).

The figures on the other side are equally well travestied. There is one

elephant only, with a pair of goggles and a shocking bad hat, and he appears to be trying to swallow a gentleman who was going to post a letter in his mouth. The Persians in the foreground are replaced by two elderly ladies, in the baby-farming line, who, instead of despatching their charges in the modern fashion, are preparing to despatch them by post to their several owners—one, duly provided with a stamp, is addressed "To CAPT. RAKE, 24 LANCERS, *with care.*"

On the left below is a daughter pointing out the beauties of a "Mulready" cover to her mother, who is evidently very much amused by it; while on the opposite side a coal-heaver and his wife appear to be gravely studying the design on an envelope, and a small boy in front is looking up at it with much interest. Just under this last group is the signature, which is not one of those ordinarily employed by the artist; it is formed of a kind of Punch's head, with hunchback, and a hand with finger and thumb to nose and chin, a letter "P" in front of the face (or "Phiz"?), and a "Z" behind the back. On the top of the head are two objects, either of which might represent a letter "I," but I cannot trace the "H." Doubtless, however, the whole is intended to indicate "Phiz." Copies of this caricature have been exhibited more than once as the work of H. K. Browne, and the names of the publishers tend to confirm this.

There are no inscriptions to show what it is intended for, but simply "Published by Chapman and Hall, 186 Strand 1840," in the centre below, and "Printed by Lefevre, Newman St.," at the right lower corner.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

Translated from "*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste.*"

(Continued.)

1860-61.—STAMPS PRIVATELY PERFORATED.

In England stamps were perforated ever since 1854, and Henry Archer the inventor of this improvement or of this means of perforating stamps in sheets by means of machinery, had taken prizes in different countries, notably in France.

Notwithstanding, at the end of 1860, stamps were found on letters which were perforated by hand by the employees of the post-office or by large establishments, messenger companies, and railroads who thus found the means of detaching the stamps from one another, thus saving considerable time when time was pressing. The utensil which was most frequently used was a roulette or little steel wheel, provided with a handle and movable on an axis, like a spur, and which was used by designers to trace their designs and also by shoemakers, wax chandlers, etc.

A sheet of stamps having been placed on a wooden board or on card board, the roulette is pushed, guided by a rule, and produces holes more or less distant, according to the spacing of the teeth.

The following stamps may be found thus perforated: 1c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 40 and 80c.

The roulette frequently lost its course, and stamps are frequently found perforated across. A manufacturer of paper had the idea of putting on the market a little utensil formed of a little board, a rule tipped with iron and a plate, which produced a series of little slits the same as might be produced by a penknife.

This is the so-called "perce en ligne."

We have found such an apparatus in the possession of Baron Arthur de Rothschild, if our memory serves us correctly. The entire series of 1c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 40c and 80c may be found "percé en ligne."

In 1860, Mr. Susse, a great paper manufacturer of the Place de la Bourse, had the idea on constructing a cutter somewhat more complicated, which is thus described in his patent dated Jan. 8th, 1861: "The object of my invention is to establish a system for perforating postage stamps, coupons, etc., in order to facilitate their separation without having recourse to such instruments as a pair of scissors or a penknife, and leaving them in entire sheets."

The apparatus is composed of a matrix or plate of metal *a*, perforated by a certain number of small holes arranged in squares (to the number of 50) of the size of a postage stamp and fixed on a table or bench. On this matrix the cutter was to operate. The cutter was composed of a first plate *e*, to which the handle *f* is attached.

On this plate *e* is fixed, by vises, a counter plate having a quantity of needles equal to the number of holes in the matrix.

These needles are supplied with a head which rests against the plate *e* which holds them.

The 3rd thin and flexible plate, perforated in the same way for the entrance of the needles, is just under the counter-plate.

Springs acting on the counter-plate hold it at a certain distance (in order to admit of the withdrawal or rejection of the sheets of stamps when the needles have perforated them.)

Mr. Susse had hoped to obtain a contract from the government for perforating stamps, but he was not successful in this and contented himself with delivering these stamps to his customers at a slight increase in the price. He sold them in large quantities, deriving a profit of 2% therefrom, being the discount allowed since 1853-54 to postal agents, tobacco merchants etc. He supposed that he was the cause of the reduction of the discount to 1% (Dec. 18th, 1861).

The cutter of Mr. Susse produced holes which were too large, and which with the slightest error in handling, spoilt a largenumber of the stamps.



All the stamps then in use, the 1c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 40c and 80c were perforated by means of the Susse machine.

CANCELLATIONS.

A note of the 1st of June and sent out on the 4th of July, 1857, gave the following instructions for cancellation: Points forming a Lozenge with an



anchor in the middle for letters originating in foreign countries and coming by the packet boats of the French Administration.

By a decision of the Postmaster General, rendered the 1st of November 1850, the postage stamps which prepaid printed matter were to be cancelled by means of the date stamp of the forwarding office.

DIVERS PROPOSITIONS.

We have already cited several essays or devices for cancellation. We now present a curious one which is owned by a number of collectors, where only the upper part of the stamp is gummed; the other which is separated from it by a perforation cannot thus be pasted on the letter. Besides this, it bears



the following note: "Laisser flotter cette partie inferieure" (leave this lower part loose). In order to cancel this stamp the lower or loose portion of the stamp was torn off.

In our own Journal (year 1865) article by Mr. Herpin, we find a number of similar propositions. We give a few with the names of the inventors.

CHARRIER: Stamps of the Empire, 5c green, pin perforated, with a blue, yellow, green, red, gray or white silk thread designed to destroy the stamp in order to cancel it.

MULLER: (April 1855) proposed printing all postage stamps in a very thin ink, which was easily soluble in water. Note: Insufficient and dangerous.

SPIERS:—(May 1855) proposed a stamp cancellor, cutting the stamp and allowing the ink to penetrate the holes thus made. Note. What would become of the letters and their contents after these incisions?

Finally, and this is not an invention of our own, comes No. 9 of the series, a prodigious system, which would have destroyed the postage stamps and at times the letters, the post-offices and the employees, consisting of a simple application on the back of the stamp of a small quantity of a fulminate which would explode like the paper cap in a child's pistol.

An essay which is very similar to the adopted Empire type but which differs principally by the back ground of the medallion being formed of dots instead of being plain, and the absence of the value, was proposed in large sheets.

Its author, thanks to a particular process of printing, proposed to manufacture this stamp at a much lower price than that exacted by Mr. Hulot. Not only was he not listened to but the entire stock which he possessed was destroyed in the fear that its great resemblance to the stamps in use might cause some fraud prejudicial to the treasury. Nevertheless, this essay, printed in sky blue and in green, is not rare in collections. It shows this particularly interesting point of having been printed in colors which dissolve completely in water. From these details and others as well, we suppose that the sheets of these stamps were printed on rollers like wall paper.

There exist also copies of the actual stamps but in relief and without color which may be attributed to an idea then published in the papers of manufacturing stamps and envelopes. This idea gave rise to an original proposition of the Messrs. Berton & Robineau large manufacturers of envelopes and letter

paper, whose business was at 36 Rue d'Hauteville, Paris. By a curious coincidence, this vast establishment of these manufacturers after having served as a hospital during the siege, fell into the possession of the Bank of France.

This institution, installed there in 1871 under the direction of Mr. Hermel, set up a press for printing small lots of provisional tickets of 5 and 20 francs and later on in 1876 they erected there the machinery for the manufacture of postage stamps, envelopes and cards, which is still working to-day under the direction of the post-office.

These essays of envelopes, offered first in 1856 and then in 1862 were watermarked all over (watermark made by printing). They exist in several designs: Head of Emperor, Crown, Eagle, or with a back ground filled in with lines and ornaments. The price of prepayment is indicated in very large characters; other inscriptions give the tax on letters, the weight of bank notes and all coins which may be sent by letter. The impression, as we have said, is entirely in watermarked style and the paper of various light colors; bluish, lilac, rose etc.

ESSAYS OF THE ADOPTED TYPE.

Several artist's proofs of the Empire type, unlaureated, are known, as well as essays in different colors.

The 1 centime was made in rose on gold beaters skin and gummed so that the printed side might be pasted on the letter, the transparency of the gold beaters' skin allowing the design to show through clearly.

This invention, which was not successful in France, was used in Prussia in 1866 for the stamps of higher values, and abandoned when experience had demonstrated that the stamps were easily cleaned by means of alcohol.

COUNTERFEITS.

We must speak of a curious attempt at counterfeiting which was made under the supervision of Mr. Hulot himself. A very simple process permitted of a transfer on lithographic stones of the old engravings, and proofs which were very clear, could be drawn therefrom.

In order to meet this danger, Mr. Hulot printed a sort of coating without color on the paper intended for the impression of these stamps. This was the famous safety background of his invention. At a somewhat later date, under the watchful eye of Mr. Hulot, we were shown this operation, which was performed by means of a magnificent press on slabs of marble, and which exhaled a strong odor of benzine.

The stamps in use were transferred and the proofs were poor enough to demonstrate the excellence of the safety background. We must add that we have also seen, in the hands of a talented engraver, Mr. Badoureau, a superb impression of the Empire stamps obtained by the heliograph process, which made impressions by a steel plate on the photographic cliché. This was the first step of the dangerous photogravure.

1859. UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

We have seen that letters were taxed by means of figures written on the address side in thin ink or stamped in heavy ink. However an administrative difficulty presented itself, namely how to control the tax collected when the letters have been deposited in the post-office, and are distributed by the same post-office without further intervention. Fraud was easy and as a remedy Unpaid Letter Stamps were created.

The French government has always, by tradition, preserved the name of Unpaid Letter whether it was simply a figure written by hand or whether it took the form of an adhesive stamp.

This new use of the postage stamp, which until then was considered applicable only to prepaid letters, extended further as will be seen later on. It is a French invention and has been adopted by several countries: Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Switzerland, United States, etc.

Its first application was of the most modest, as we learn from the following documents:

CHANGE IN THE KEEPING OF ACCOUNTS.

By a decision of the Minister of Finance, dated October 14th, last, the tax on Unpaid Local correspondence instead of being marked on the letters by a figure written by hand, was to be represented by a gummed stamp called "Chiffres-taxes," which the post-master distributor or carrier, as the case may be, was to apply in sufficient number to the address side of the letter, and they were to cancel them by means of the date stamp of the office or of the stamp O. R. Each one of these Unpaid Letter stamps represented the value of 10 centimes to be collected.

We also extract the following from an order relating to these stamps:

1st. In case of non-payment, the tax to be collected on said Local Correspondence shall be placed on the address side by means of gummed Unpaid Letter stamps, a specimen of which is attached hereto and of which the post-office authorities are authorized to have a sufficient quantity printed at the Imperial Printing Office.

3rd. No Unpaid Letter correspondence shall be distributed by the carriers, under pain of dismissal, unless they bear Unpaid Letter stamps, duly cancelled, to the amount of the tax to be collected.

The first Unpaid Letter stamps were issued in January 1859. They were printed by lithography.

10c black on white paper.

There are several varieties of impression:

Black, gray, good and bad impressions.

Notwithstanding the simplicity of the design three essays were submitted to the postmaster general; we possess a portion of a sheet of each kind, which bear on the margin in red ink, project number 1, or number 2 or number 3.

Type No. 2 was adopted.



No. 1 is square like No. 2 only somewhat larger, while No. 3 is oblong. These three essays were very carefully printed in jet black on thin paper pasted on thicker paper.

The 10c stamp lithographed, which was in use for only a few months, has become rare having been replaced by a similar stamp printed by typography on account of the extended use made of it owing to the following circumstances:

Order of the postmaster general relating to the Unpaid Letter stamps.

Article 1st. The method of indicating the tax by means of postage stamps is extended to all unpaid correspondence arising in and for distribution in the postal circuit of each post-office and of its rural arrondissement.

Article 2. Unpaid communications arising in Paris and destined for Paris and its suburbs, or versa vica, are exempted from this measure. STOURM.

CIRCULAR OF MAY, 1859.

By an order of April 25th last, the method of taxing Unpaid correspondence, which since the first of June of this year has been applied to local and rural correspondence, shall, after the 1st of June, be extended to all Unpaid Mail matter arising in and for distribution in the postal circuit of each postoffice.

Finally, a little notice, which we had sometime ago, and which was published in the "Collectionneur," announces to the public the use of Unpaid Letter Stamps in the following terms:

The addressee of a letter of this category which shall be presented to him without this new indication of the tax, shall refuse payment, and announce the fact to the post-office inspector of his department or to the postmaster general.

This notice bore at the bottom a typographed Unpaid Letter stamp and we remember that two or three of these specimens, cut out with large margins, bothered some prominent collectors to whom they were offered as having been removed from an Unpaid envelope. The typographed shows the following varieties:

10c black on very white paper.

10c black on yellowish paper.

The very white paper, almost bluish, was the first. The impressions on it are generally good, while on the yellow which is somewhat grained, they are frequently defective.

The sheets of these stamps were very large: 12 rows of 20 making 240 stamps.

The cancellation is usually that of the date stamp and very seldom that of the old stamp O. R.

We have frequently been asked how to distinguish the 10c lithographed from the 10c typographed.

In the lithographed the inscription 10 centimes à percevoir is thinner and 'Centimes' is in much smaller letters, and the accent on the 'a' entirely different; it covers the entire letter in the lithographed, while in the typographed it is more vertical and covers only half of the 'A.' The letters and the white ornaments in the frame are much clearer in the lithographed. Besides this, the lithographed stamp is absolutely flat on the verso, while the typographed stamp, being printed from an engraving in relief, always shows traces of the design on the back which remain even after the stamp has been washed.

It may be said that the sum total of these differences is very minute, and that a small collection may well be without the two varieties.

COUNTERFEIT.—The 10c lithographed stamp, when very poor impressions, have always appeared to us to be nothing more than counterfeits made for collectors.

We know of counterfeit 10c typographed on white and yellowish paper, unused and used, which have also been quite successful; the word CEN-TIMES is larger in these than in the genuine.

(To be Continued.)

AUCTION SALES.

The remarkable series of auction sales held this season under the auspices of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., was brought to a very successful close by the sale of the magnificent collection of August Lehmann, Jr., which was

held on April 21st, 22d, 28th and 29th. The collection was by far the finest offered in some time, and contained a large number of extremely rare stamps, some of them being among the absolutely unobtainable. The rarities, almost without exception, realized very high prices, but as before, a good many of the medium class were sold, particularly in some instances, at a great deal below their actual value. The series of auctions beginning with the Mason sale on March 5th, 6th and 7th, and ending with the Lehmann sales realized over \$21,000, showing the capacity of the stamp market to absorb any quantity of good material that may be offered. No better proof is offered of the absolute stability of the stamp business and of the fact that collecting is growing more and more every day instead of being on the decline as many suppose. We give herewith a list of the lots of stamps that realized over \$5.00.

107TH SALE.

UNITED STATES.

New Haven, 1845, 5c red, signed reprint,	\$22.00
New York, 1843, 3c blue on wove paper,	31.00
“ “ 3c blue on glazed paper,	12.00
“ “ 3c green, not perfect,	7.50
“ 1845, 5c black,	5.10
“ “ 5c black, the rare variety, cut a little close,	7.00
Providence, entire sheet of the 12 varieties,	57.00
Carrier Stamps, 1849, 1c rose, slightly creased,	7.50
“ “ 1c yellow, on original letter,	6.10
“ “ 1c yellow, on original letter,	6.50
“ “ 1c buff, slightly damaged,	6.25
“ Horseman, 1c black,	5.50
State Department, entire unsevered sheet of ten \$20 green, with full margins and imprints,	132.50
Blood's envelopes, 1850, red on orange paper,	7.00
Eagle Post, 1847, black,	6.50

CONFEDERATE STATES.

Charleston, 1861, 5c blue, slightly damaged,	5.50
Fredericksburg, 5c blue,	5.25
Knoxville, 5c red, unsevered pair,	15.50
Lenoir, 5c blue and orange, on original envelope,	51.00
Lynchburg, 5c blue on original envelope,	21.00
Memphis, 5c red, unsevered pair,	13.00
Mobile, 2c black on original envelope,	35.50
“ 5c blue,	5.00
Nashville, 5c carmine,	13.50
Petersburg, 5c red on part of envelope,	11.50
“ 5c red, somewhat damaged,	5.50
Raleigh, 5c red on manila,	15.00
“ 5c red on orange,	15.25
Salem, envelope, 5c black,	57.00
Statesville, envelope, 5c black,	11.50

FOREIGN.

Argentine Republic, 1864, unperforated, 15c blue, watermarked,	11.30
Azores, 1868, unperforated, 10r yellow,	6.25
Bahamas, 1859, unperforated unsevered pair, 1p lake, unused,	17.00
“ “ another pair,	18.00

Barbados, 1852, blue paper, ½p green, unused, unsevered pair,	10.50
“ “ blue paper, 4p red, unused, unsevered pair,	14.50
“ 1878, 1p on right half of 5s,	9.00
“ “ unsevered pair of 1p on ½ of 5s,	15.00
Bermuda, 1874, 3p on 1p rose,	6.10
Bolivia, 1867, 10c brown,	8.25
“ “ 50c blue,	6.75
“ 1871, 500c black, not very fine,	10.25
Chimba, 1876, blue	6.10
Brazil, 1845, 300r black,	7.80
“ “ another one,	7.30
British Columbia, 1865, unperforated, 10c blue,	8.50
“ 1868, 10c rose, pink and blue, unused,	8.50
“ “ 10c rose, pink and blue, unsevered pair,	17.00
“ “ 10c rose, pink and blue, used,	7.25
“ “ \$1 green and blue,	7.00
British Guiana, 1850, 1c magenta,	13.00
“ “ 4c blue, not very fine,	13.50
“ 1862, provisional issue, 2c yellow,	14.00
“ “ 1c red,	7.00
“ “ 1c brown, unused,	8.00
Canada, 1852, 6p lilac, unsevered pair,	10.20
“ 1857, ribbed paper, ½p pink, unsevered pair,	55.00
“ “ 7½p green,	7.25
“ “ another one,	6.50
“ 1858, 3p red, perforated 14, unsevered pair,	11.50
“ “ 6p dark lilac,	13.25
“ “ 6p lilac,	15.00
“ 1870, laid paper, 1c brown-red,	6.10
Cape Good Hope, 1861, wood block, 1p red,	8.00
“ “ “ 4p blue,	6.25
Ceylon, 1857, unperforated, 4p rose,	25.00
“ “ “ another one,	22.00
“ “ “ another one, but cut a little close,	15.25
“ “ “ 8p chocolate, cut close at bottom,	21.00
“ “ “ another one, slightly damaged,	14.50
“ “ “ 9p brown-violet,	14.50
“ “ “ another one, cut a little close,	11.50
“ “ “ another one,	11.50
“ “ “ still another one,	11.50
“ “ “ 1s 9p green, unused,	6.25
“ “ “ another one, unused,	6.25
“ “ “ another one, used,	7.20
“ “ “ still another one, used, slightly damaged,	6.10
“ “ “ another one, but cut at left side,	5.70
“ “ “ 2s blue,	12.00
“ “ “ another one, slightly damaged,	7.75
“ 1861, perforated, 1s 9p green, uncanceled,	10.25
“ “ 2s blue,	5.25
“ “ another one, cancelled,	5.75
“ “ unwatermarked, ½p lilac, unused,	5.00
“ 1863, unwatermarked, 5p red-brown,	5.00
“ “ “ 9p brown,	5.00
“ “ “ 1s violet,	5.25

Ceylon, 1879, 2r 50c, uncanceled,	-	-	-	-	7.60
" 1885, Ten cents on 36c blue, uncanceled,	-	-	-	-	6.10
" " Five cents on 24c brown,	-	-	-	-	6.00
Colombia, 1861, 2½c black,	-	-	-	-	8.50
" 1862, 10c gray blue,	-	-	-	-	5.00
Antioquia, 1868, 1p red,	-	-	-	-	18.25
" 1878, 10c violet, slightly nicked,	-	-	-	-	25.00
Bolivar, 1863, 10c dark green,	-	-	-	-	33.75
Cauca, 1879, 5c black, on original envelope,	-	-	-	-	326.00
" 1882, 5c lilac-rose, with numerals in corners,	-	-	-	-	140.00
" 1883, 5c lilac-rose, with frame,	-	-	-	-	11.25
" " 5c lilac-rose, without frame,	-	-	-	-	11.50
Tolima, 1870, 5c black, white paper,	-	-	-	-	5.00
" " 5c black, blue laid paper,	-	-	-	-	17.25
" 1871, 10c blue, impression on both sides,	-	-	-	-	5.00
Costa Rica, 1862, unperforated, ½r blue, unused,	-	-	-	-	10.50
Finland, 1866, 10p claret on lilac, error, unused,	-	-	-	-	5.75
France, 1849, 1 franc venetian red, uncanceled,	-	-	-	-	25.50
" " another one, cancelled on original letter,	-	-	-	-	20.00
" 1874, 10c and 15c brown and rose, uncanceled, unsevered pair,	-	-	-	-	11.00
Germany, Thurn and Taxis, envelopes, ½s orange, lilac inscription,	-	-	-	-	7.00
" " another one,	-	-	-	-	6.50
" " 2k orange, lilac inscription,	-	-	-	-	10.00
Great Britain, 1882, £5 orange,	-	-	-	-	10.25
" " another one, with slight nick,	-	-	-	-	6.25
" " Mulready envelope, 2p blue,	-	-	-	-	5.50
Guatemala, 1882, 2c brown and green, with quetzal inverted,	-	-	-	-	8.10
" " another one,	-	-	-	-	8.10
" " 5c red and green, quetzal inverted, used,	-	-	-	-	25.00
Hong Kong, Revenue used for postage, 1874, \$10 rose,	-	-	-	-	6.00
India, 1855, 2a green, uncanceled,	-	-	-	-	8.50
Italy, Sardinia envelopes, 1819, 25c blue, part of original sheet,	-	-	-	-	10.50
" " " 50c blue, same condition,	-	-	-	-	10.25
" " " 1820, 15c white, entire sheet,	-	-	-	-	11.00
" " " 25c white, same condition,	-	-	-	-	20.50
" " " 50c white, same condition,	-	-	-	-	25.00
Labuan, 1879, Crown and C. A. sideways, 16c blue,	-	-	-	-	5.00
Lagos, 1886, 10s brown-violet,	-	-	-	-	7.10

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH SALE.

Madeira, 1868, unperforated, 5r black,	-	-	-	-	22.50
" 1869, 50r green, unused,	-	-	-	-	5.00
" " 80r orange, unused,	-	-	-	-	7.25
Mauritius, 1848, 1p red, early impression,	-	-	-	-	14.50
" " another one, not quite as fine,	-	-	-	-	8.50
" " another one, very fine color, but cut close,	-	-	-	-	11.50
" " still another one, somewhat later impression,	-	-	-	-	7.25
" " an unsevered pair, slightly damaged,	-	-	-	-	10.00
" " 2p blue, first impression, slightly nicked,	-	-	-	-	12.50
" " another one, early impression,	-	-	-	-	9.30
" 1858, green,	-	-	-	-	6.50
" " 4p green, cut close at left side,	-	-	-	-	12.50
" " head of Queen, 2p blue, very fine,	-	-	-	-	8.25

Mauritius, 1858, Greek border, 1p scarlet,	-	-	-	8.00
" " 2p blue, unsevered pair,	-	-	-	10.00
" 1876, ½p on 9p lilac, red surcharge, unused,	-	-	-	16.00
Mecklenburg Schwerin, 1856, 4-4s red, rouletted, uncanceled,	-	-	-	16.00
Mexico, 1864, Eagle, 3c brown,	-	-	-	15.50
" 1867, 8r green on brown,	-	-	-	10.50
" 1868, perforated, 50c blue and pink, error,	-	-	-	65.00
" " unperforated, Anotado, 6c brown,	-	-	-	7.50
" 1884, 10p blue, unused,	-	-	-	7.50
Guadalajara, 1867, Medio r white, minute tear,	-	-	-	7.50
Cuernavaca, 2r black,	-	-	-	6.00
Patzcuaro, 2r blue on original letter,	-	-	-	19.00
Natal, 1857, 6p green,	-	-	-	5.25
" 1858, 1p blue,	-	-	-	9.50
New Brunswick, 1851, 1s light violet,	-	-	-	20.25
New Foundland, 1861, 4p orange vermilion, slightly stained,	-	-	-	6.65
" " another one, cut close,	-	-	-	5.00
" " 4p scarlet vermilion,	-	-	-	8.25
" " 6p orange vermilion,	-	-	-	8.50
" " another one,	-	-	-	9.00
" " another one, oxidized,	-	-	-	6.00
" " 6½p scarlet vermilion,	-	-	-	22.00
" " 1s orange vermilion, cut a little close and poor color,	-	-	-	21.00
" " 1s scarlet vermilion, cut close,	-	-	-	40.00
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1p red, Plate 1,	-	-	-	6.80
" " 1p unsevered pair,	-	-	-	22.00
" " 1p red, plate 1, first retouch,	-	-	-	5.00
" " another one,	-	-	-	7.75
" " another one,	-	-	-	7.25
" " still another one,	-	-	-	8.50
" " 2p blue, plate 1, warm color,	-	-	-	13.25
" " another one, not quite as warm,	-	-	-	10.50
" " 2p blue, plate 1, first retouch,	-	-	-	9.75
" " another one, slightly torn,	-	-	-	5.50
" " 2p blue, plate 2,	-	-	-	5.75
" " 2p blue, plate 3,	-	-	-	6.50
" " another one,	-	-	-	5.70
" " 2p blue, plate 3, first retouch, laid paper,	-	-	-	6.50
" " another one,	-	-	-	6.25
" " 2p blue, plate 3, second retouch,	-	-	-	7.10
" " another one, cut close,	-	-	-	5.00
" 1853, 8p orange, cut close at bottom,	-	-	-	5.50
" 1854, 3p green, error, " waces,"	-	-	-	5.25
New Zealand, 1855, 1p red, blue paper,	-	-	-	7.00
Nova Scotia, 1857, 6p light green, uncanceled,	-	-	-	6.25
" " 1s violet, lower label trimmed,	-	-	-	20.00
" " 1s mauve,	-	-	-	36.00
" " provisional ½ of 6p,	-	-	-	12.00
" " 7½p (6p dark green and diagonal half of 3p blue),	-	-	-	18.00
Peru, 1858, Medio peso rose,	-	-	-	61.00
" " Medio peso yellow,	-	-	-	9.00
" " another one,	-	-	-	9.25

Peru, 1858, still another one,	-	-	-	-	-	9.25
" " another one,	-	-	-	-	-	8.50
" 1868, 1d green, arms inverted,	-	-	-	-	-	12.65
Arequipa, 1884, 20c carmine, black surcharge,	-	-	-	-	-	5.15
Puno, 1882, 25c rose and violet,	-	-	-	-	-	5.50
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c vermilion,	-	-	-	-	-	5.25
" " 10c carmine, uncanceled,	-	-	-	-	-	5.75
" " 1r slate blue,	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
" 1862, 1r violet, uncanceled,	-	-	-	-	-	6.00
" " 2r blue, uncanceled,	-	-	-	-	-	5.25
" 1872, surcharged Habilitado Por la Nacion, 1r violet,	-	-	-	-	-	12.00
Prussia, envelopes, 1852, 4s brown,	-	-	-	-	-	6.25
" " " another one,	-	-	-	-	-	6.00
" " " 6sgr green,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
" " 1861, 4sgr brown,	-	-	-	-	-	16.00
Queensland, 1861, 6p dark green, minute tear,	-	-	-	-	-	6.25
Roumania, 1858, 54p blue on green on original letter,	-	-	-	-	-	16.00
Russia, 1884, 7r black and orange,	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s carmine red, uncanceled,	-	-	-	-	-	6.50
" " 1p on 1/2 of 6p green, unsevered pair,	-	-	-	-	-	13.50
" " 4p an 1s vermilion, uncanceled,	-	-	-	-	-	7.75
Saxony, 1850, 3p red, slightly torn,	-	-	-	-	-	12.60
Spain, 1852, 10r green,	-	-	-	-	-	6.00
" " 2r red,	-	-	-	-	-	20.75
" 1853, 2r scarlet, slightly nicked,	-	-	-	-	-	10.25
" 1865, perforated, 19c brown and pink, slightly nicked,	-	-	-	-	-	6.00
Selangor, 1881, 2c brown, red surcharge (crescent and star),	-	-	-	-	-	13.00
Switzerland, Basle, 2 1/2r black, crimson and blue,	-	-	-	-	-	12.75
" Geneva, 1843, right half of 10c green,	-	-	-	-	-	5.25
" Zurich, 1843, 4r black, vertical lines,	-	-	-	-	-	24.50
Tasmania, 1853, 1p blue,	-	-	-	-	-	8.50
" " another one,	-	-	-	-	-	10.50
" 1857, unwatermarked, 2p emerald green,	-	-	-	-	-	5.25
Trinidad, 1856, lithographed, 6p blue,	-	-	-	-	-	6.50
" 1858, badly lithographed, 6p light blue,	-	-	-	-	-	7.75
" " 6p dark blue,	-	-	-	-	-	8.75
" " 6p dull blue,	-	-	-	-	-	7.25
" " 1s gray,	-	-	-	-	-	7.75
" " another one,	-	-	-	-	-	7.75
" " still another one,	-	-	-	-	-	6.25
" " an unsevered pair,	-	-	-	-	-	15.60
" 1859, 4p lilac,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
" " another one,	-	-	-	-	-	10.25
" " 1s blue black,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Turks Islands, 1881, 4p on 1s violet,	-	-	-	-	-	5.50
Tuscany, 1853, 9c violet,	-	-	-	-	-	5.50
Two Siciles, 1860, 1/2t blue, Savoy Cross,	-	-	-	-	-	14.50
Western Australia, 1856, 2p red,	-	-	-	-	-	7.50
" " 6p bronze,	-	-	-	-	-	5.90
" " rouletted, 1p black,	-	-	-	-	-	6.50

NOTES.

MEXICO.—The laid paper varieties of the 1872 issue, which we chronicle in our Addenda of this month, were discovered by Mr. Albert E. Lawrence, to whose kindness we are indebted for the knowledge of their existence. It is not surprising that the existence of these stamps on laid paper has not been discovered before, as all the stamps of this issue are printed on paper with a heavy blue moiré, which, in itself, gives the paper the appearance of being laid when held up to a medium strong light. It requires a strong light to distinguish the moiré from the *vergures* of the laid paper, and from a hasty inspection of our stock of these stamps we are led to believe that the newly discovered varieties are very rare.

UNITED STATES.—The editor of the *Timbre Poste* has discovered some shameful connivance between the authorities of our Post Office Department and certain unscrupulous stamp dealers who are constantly on the alert for some means of tapping the purses of our poor innocent collectors. He does not believe that the 4 and 5c envelopes, with new watermark, which were recalled as soon as the government discovered their existence, were really issued by error.

However, our government has saved its reputation in the stamp community of Belgium by ordering these same envelopes to be printed again and to be placed on sale in a large number of post offices.

This effectually disposes of the absurd charge made against the highest authorities of our Post Office Department. Europeans should really begin to learn that the United States are not some little English or French possession, lying somewhere in the unexplored portion of the Atlantic ocean, whose postmaster is constantly running short of some value or another required for the postal service, and must replenish his stock by means of the native printing press whose product is immediately gobbled up by the enterprising friend of said postmaster.

For the information of our esteemed contemporary we will state here that the United States are a pretty well organized community, whose postal service may well serve as a model to every government in the world.

Generally speaking, the handstamps of the various cities of the Confederacy are mostly postmarks and not postage stamps, but there are some notable exceptions to this rule, and to the exceptions already well known we must add stamp of Milledgeville, Georgia, which has just been shown us by Mr. Henry Clotz. The specimen shown us was addressed to Alex. H. Stephens, the Vice President of the Confederate States, and was used as an ordinary envelope, the postage having been prepaid by means of an ordinary 10c Confederate stamp pasted over the Milledgeville hand stamp. This shows conclusively that the postmaster of that town sold the envelope thus stamped and the writer of the letter in question had one or more specimens in his possession when the general government at Richmond superseded all postmasters' stamps by their own.

It will be of some interest to our readers to learn that the well known initials "A. C. M." with which all the black New York stamps were countersigned, are those of Mr. Alonzo Castle Monson, a brother-in-law of Mr. Morris, the postmaster.

SWEDEN.—It is said that the use of Unpaid Letter stamps (Lösen) will soon cease. The 20 öre official is to be changed to blue.

BAMRA.—The composition of the sheets of these stamps has been changed, there being now only sixteen varieties of type instead of twenty as in the first setting. The types are arranged in four rows of four types each and are repeated several times on each sheet.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We give herewith a translation of the decree authorizing the surcharges chronicled in our Addenda. The strangest part of the entire affair is that we find a number of values and sizes of envelopes which were never known to the philatelic public. It appears that the manufacturers of the envelopes sent a number of samples to the government who decided upon using only the values hitherto known to collectors. However, it is possible that the other values and sizes may exist unsurcharged. Time alone will show.

DECREE.

Ulises Heuraux, General of Division of the National Guard, Pacifier of the Country and Constitutional President of the Republic.

In view of the much reduced stock of some kinds of postage stamps and the more than sufficient supply of some others, has resolved to use up the small stock of the stamps of 1879-80 which were retired from circulation some years ago, in order to replenish the stock of stamps at present required. The kinds which shall be surcharged are the following:

ISSUE OF 1879.

4500 stamps of	Medio real, violet on gray, surcharged	\$1.00
2500 "	of Medio $\frac{1}{2}$ real, white, "	.80
100 "	of 1 real, rose on white, "	.90
2000 "	of 1 real, rose on buff, "	.50

ISSUE OF 1880.

6000 stamps of	20c yellow, surcharged,	0.02
2500 "	of 5c blue, surcharged,	0.01

ENVELOPES. ISSUE OF 1880.

600 envelopes of	10c red,	200 surcharged,	0.30
		200 "	0.40
		200 "	0.50
830 envelopes of	15c yellow,	200 "	0.60
		200 "	0.70
		200 "	0.80
		230 "	0.90
164 envelopes, surcharged,			\$1.00
14 of	1c (green), 6 of 20c (gray), 16 of 50c (yellow),		
22 of	2c (red), 12 of 40c (brown), 14 of 75c (blue),		
33 of	5c (blue), 8 of 45c (violet), 6 of \$1 (gold),		
20 of	25c (violet), 5 of 30c (red), 8 of 60c (green).		

The surcharged stamps will bear a red or blue cross with the letters U. P. U. (Union Postal Universal) and the value which is surcharged on them.

As soon as the stamps of the new issue, which were ordered on the 17th and 26th of November, 1890, are received, the above mentioned stamps and envelopes shall be retired from circulation.

Dated at the National Palace of San Domingo, the 20th day of March, 1891, 48th year of Independence, and the 28th year of the Restoration.

The President of the Republic,

U. HEUREAUX.

Certified: The Minister of Finance.—SANCHEZ.

We also have it on authority that no stamps were issued in the Dominican Republic before 1865, and therefore the date 1862, usually ascribed to the first issue, is erroneous.

LUXEMBURG.—We give herewith some details in regard to the projected new issue of Luxemburg. The stamps will bear the portrait of the Grand Duke Adolph of Nassau in the uniform of an Austrian General. They are to be placed in circulation before the formal reception of the Grand Duke in his capital of Luxemburg which is to take place about the end of May.

Michael Engles, Professor of Fine Arts at Athens, has been entrusted by the government with the furnishing of the design for the new stamps. He has submitted three samples to the administration and the decision of the Grand Duke is waited for. The stamps themselves will be printed by Messrs. Enschedé et fils in Haarlem as those of the preceding issue. The telegraph stamps will be similarly changed.

AUSTRIA.—The *Wiener Zeitung* published an order of the Minister of Commerce, whereby the postage stamps of the issue of 1890 of 20, 24, 30 and 50kr were to be issued in the same colors as before, but of a different design. The postage stamps of the new type are to be of elongated rectangular form with a dotted frame. They shall have a portrait of his Majesty, the Emperor, to left surrounded by a rectangle which shall bear the following white inscription on dark ground "*Kais. königl. österr. post*" and at the top and bottom the indication of value and "*kreuzer*" also in white on dark ground. This rectangular band is cut off at the four corners by hexagonal ornaments bearing the numerals of value in black on white ground. These stamps are typographed on a paper having fine silk threads. The new stamps of 20, 24, 30 and 50kr will be issued as soon as the present supply of the similar values now in use is exhausted. After September 1st, 1891, the old issue of these four values will be made uncurrent. After the day mentioned all post-offices will sell only the stamps of the new design, but all those of the old designs of 20, 24, 30 and 50kr may be exchanged until Dec. 31st, 1891, without charge.—*Der Philatelist*.

BELGIUM.—*Der Philatelist* states that the Postal Packet Stamps of Belgium have a watermark which is repeated twice on each sheet of 200 stamps. The watermark consists of the Belgian arms in mantle, surmounted by a crown, underneath which there is ornamental scroll work. Above the crown the inscription "ROYAUME DE" and under the scroll work "BELGIQUE." A part of the stamps on each sheet are without watermark.

It is also stated that the issue of a 15 centimes stamp is intended. The issue of such a value was demanded at a recent session of the Chamber, the claim being made that it would be extremely useful for the inhabitants of the frontier districts, whose letters, within a certain prescribed neighboring district, are entitled to a reduction from the regular rate of postage.

FINLAND.—By the circular issued in March of this year, it has been decided that after the first of May, 1891, the sale of Finnish postage stamps shall cease and all post-offices shall on this day return to the general office in Helsingfors whatever may remain unsold. After the first of May, Russian postage stamps shall come into use and all such stamps as may have been purchased by the public prior to May 1st, may be used for prepayment of postage. Although the post-office departments of Russia and Finland will, at the time mentioned, come under the same general management, their receipts and expenditures will be kept entirely separate; therefore, Russian stamps, with some kind of surcharge, will be used in Finland, and these are already in process of manufacture in St. Petersburg for account of the post-office of Finland.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Arrangements have been made with the railway companies by which they are allowed to carry letters outside the mails, provided each letter has the regular postage prepaid by stamps, and in addition a fee of two pence is to be paid the company and a special adhesive stamp affixed.

These stamps are all to be of a similar design, we understand, differing only in the name of the company. Shield in center bearing 2d in color. Fee for conveyance of single post letters by railway in circle around. Name of company above and below. We have heard thus far of the following varieties:

2 pence, green.
 South Eastern; perf. 11.
 London, Chatham and Dover; imperf.
 Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford; perf. 10.
 Great Southern and Western; perf. 11.
 Waterford and Limerick; perf. 12.

American Philatelist.

We do not consider these postage stamps in any sense of the term. It is expressly stated that the regular postage must be paid, and the labels mentioned above are merely part of a system whereby the railway companies can conveniently collect their charges for transmission.—THE PUBLISHERS.

TOBAGO.—We give herewith a copy of some remarks contained in a letter from the Postmaster of Tobago to Mr. G. B. Calman:

"You have asked me to send a £1 stamp also. This I have not done, as I presume that you are, like a good many other stamp collectors, under the belief that this £1 is used for postal purposes also, *but it is not* so used, as it is a fiscal stamp, and used solely for Revenue purposes."

This disposes effectually of this mooted stamp, and relegates it to its proper sphere, the revenue collection. We have now asked for information as to the 5 shillings stamp, which it is claimed, was never used postally, and as soon as we receive the reply of the postmaster, we shall lay it before our readers.

QUEENSLAND.—One of our friends in Australia has sent us the following clipping from the New Zealand *Herald* of January 17th, 1891.

"Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Queensland, has had a lengthy interview with Lord Knutsford with reference to the separation of the northern portion of Queensland."

There is thus a prospect that the traditional number of five colonies in the continent of Australia may be increased.

The clipping in question was sent us in response to our provisional order for the stamps of "Perth," a colony which, it was claimed, was to be formed out of a part of the present colony of Western Australia.

Our correspondent, who is a well informed business man, states that there is no intention whatever, so far as he knows, of dividing Western Australia.

NETHERLANDS.—Some of our foreign contemporaries state that the head of the late King William III. will soon be replaced by that of Queen Wilhelmina

ECUADOR.—We are informed, on excellent authority, that on December 31st, 1891, the use of the current series of stamps, envelopes, cards, etc., will cease. We suppose that another one of those delightful floods of Central and South American stamps, such as we are becoming accustomed to, will ensue. We can well imagine what the feelings of stamp collectors will be on this subject, and an *auto da fé* for the special benefit of the ingenious individual who conceived the idea of furnishing impecunious governments with new issues of stamps in exchange for their old stock, might prove a boon to philatelists.

However, we must grin and bear what is, and is to be, and while we deplore the fact of these arrangements, we cannot help laughing at the absurd position of those who refuse to collect, and counsel others not to collect, labels that have duly performed the same service for which all postage stamps are made.

GREECE.—Mr. Rechert has heard that the issue of letter cards is contemplated.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We regret that we cannot present our readers with an illustration of the new 1 and 5 pesos stamps of this country, but our modest correspondent in that country asked us only four times the actual current value, and our government, not content with this, demanded another 25 per cent. on the price asked, so that we would have to pay five times the value of the stamp, in order to obtain them. We are sure that our readers will excuse us for not presenting them with the photograph of the handsome General So and So, whose features are thus immortalized.

HUNGARY.—It is stated that an entirely new issue is to appear on July 1st. We had a false alarm on this subject about two years ago, and shall therefore await further particulars.

ROUMANIA.—The *Collectionneur* informs us that a special stamp and postal card are contemplated to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the ascension of King Charles I. to the throne; they are to be used only during the first ten days of May and are intended for interior postage only.

ITALY.—The same journal states that it has seen a vertical half of a 10c *Estero* (Levant), with head of Humbert, surcharged 5 cent across the right side, and used in conjunction with a 20c *Estero* to make the 25c rate. The envelope is cancelled *Tripoli di Barberia*—17 Dic—88.

WE have a pretty good set of counterfeits of the early Newfoundland stamps of the following values: 2p, 4p, 6p, 6½p, 8p, 1sh, both in vermilion and lake. The color of the vermilion stamps is very much like the genuine, but the lakes are very smudgy in appearance. The designs are all well executed, but the counterfeits are all lithographed whereas the genuine are fine specimens of *taille douce* engraving.

MAURITIUS.—The *Philatelic World* says: A new supply of 50c envelopes has been ordered in London, to be printed in yellow. The letter rate will be reduced to 10c, and the stamps of 16, 25 and 38c will be surcharged with that value.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—We hear that envelopes of ½, 1 and 2d are to be issued. It has not yet been stated what in the world they want ½d envelopes for.

WE are indebted for some of our information to Messrs Eaton, Witt, Clotz, Lawrence, Rechert; also to the *Philatelic World*, *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, *le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, *der Philatelist*, *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, *La Revue Philatélique*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 23D.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LTD.,

Gentlemen:—At the last regular meeting of the Brooklyn Philatelic Society, held April 16th, the society was dissolved by mutual consent. It is expected that the society will shortly be re-organized.

Please notice the same in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY, and oblige,

Very truly yours,

WALTER B. ODGEN,

Former Sec. and Treas

NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

MINUTES TENTH REGULAR MEETING

of the New Jersey Philatelic Association, at the residence of Mr. Arthur Seitz No. 363 Washington Street, on Friday evening, May 15th, 1891. Meeting called to order at 8.45 p. m., Mr. Seitz, temporary chairman, in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Seitz, Fernandez, Von Dreel, King, Harper, Schneweis and Tuthill.

Minutes of previous meeting read, and upon motion approved as read.

Messrs. King and Schneweis, new members, were present and introduced

The Secretary asked permission to request the Scott Stamp and Coin Company to hereafter send copies of the JOURNAL to the members individually instead of under one cover to the Secretary. Upon motion the request was granted.

In the case of Mr. Lucas Fernandez against Mr. C. H. Bogart, No. 115 Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal., upon motion, duly seconded, the Secretary was requested to communicate with him, and to request an immediate settlement, in default of which the matter would be placed in the hands of our attorney for collection. Carried. Regularly moved that we adjourn to meet second Friday in June.

E. W. TUTHILL, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

*Organized Oct. 17th, 1874.**President*, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.*Librarian*, JOSEPH HOLMES, 7 Pearl St., N. Y.*Vice-President*, F. W. HUNTER, 28 E. 46th St., N. Y.*Exchange Superintendent*, A. E. TUTTLE, Room 37, Tribune Building, N. Y.*Secretary*, L. S. MORTON, 128 So. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*Executive Committee*, R. R. BOGERT,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
H. N. TERRETT.*Treasurer*, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Headquarters Parlor L., Astor House, open every Saturday after 12 M.

THE 241ST MEETING,

held March 24th, 1891, at No. 44 W. 14th Street, N. Y.,

Came to order at 8.10 p. m., Vice-president Hunter in the chair.

Present: Messrs. T. C. Bacon, C. A. Burger, Bogert, Clotz, Corwin, Crittenton, Gremmel, Holland, Meyenberg, Moreau, Morton, Scott, Watson, Wylie, and as visitor, Mr. Sanford.

The resignation of Mr. A. G. Gardner was accepted with regret.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Bogert against Mr. Corwin, found as follows:

On charge 1. For Mr. Bogert, without malice on the part of Mr. Corwin.

On charge 2. For Mr. Corwin, according to the weight of the evidence.

On charge 3. For Mr. Bogert, but did not find any intent on the part of Mr. Corwin to injure Mr. Bogert.

The question of Mr. Corwin's desirability as a member was discussed with some warmth, but no action was taken.

Mr. Meyenberg exhibited another type-set officially sealed stamp used for sealing letters opened by mistake.

An auction sale was held.

The meeting adjourned at 9.10 p. m.

MINUTES OF THE 242d MEETING,

held April 14th, 1891, at No. 44 W. 14th Street, N. Y.

President Rechert called the meeting to order at 8 p. m.

Present: Messrs. T. C. Bacon, Berlepsch, Bogert, Crittenton, Meyenberg, Moreau, Morton, Rechert, Seebeck and Watson.

The minutes of the preceding two meetings were read and adopted.

Mr. Bogert proposed as an active member, Mr. Chas. D. W. Drew, 24th Street, N. Y., and Mr. Wm. Herrick, Passaic, N. J., who, upon ballot, were elected.

The resignations of Messrs. F. C. Foster, Chas. E. Cameron and Chas. H. Mekeel were read and accepted with regret.

The Constitution as read at the 240th meeting was unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee: To serve three years from January 1st, 1891: Messrs. Berlepsch, Meyenberg and Watson.

To serve two years from January 1st, 1891: Messrs. Bogert, Crittenton and Moreau.

To serve until January 1st, 1892: Messrs. Collin, Sheridan and Wuesthoff.

Mr. Bogert stated that in publishing the minutes of the 240th meeting, the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited, omitted the signature of Mr. Hunter from a copy of a communication from the late Managing Board of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* to the subsequent editor of that paper and that he knew that Mr. Hunter signed the communication.

Mr. Watson moved and Mr. Seebeck seconded that the Secretary be directed to communicate with the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited, for an explanation of why the minutes are not published as written. Carried.

The donation of Messrs. Stanley, Gibbons and Company, of a copy of Mr. Lockyer's "Colonial Stamps" was laid before the meeting and a vote of thanks was accorded the donors.

Mr. Rechert exhibited the new Greece 5 l. unpaid, with larger type.

Mr. Crittenton exhibited the "Pennsylvania" local.

The meeting adjourned at 9.45 p. m.

NOTICE.

The following applications for membership have been filed with the Secretary and approved by the Executive Committee. If there are no objections filed at the Secretary's office on or before the meeting of the Society held next following the expiration of thirty days from the date of this publication, said applicants will, without further procedure, become members, pursuant to the Constitution, Art. III., Sec. 2:

GEORGE EBERHARDT, corner Eight Avenue and 130th Street.

A. S. PIERCE, 230 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

THEODOR BUHL, 11 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

[Branch of the American Philatelic Association.]

Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N.Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, P. T. Schumann.

For information address the Secretary, Box 138, Stapleton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters, address R. F. Albrecht, 615 West 38th Street, New York City.

MINUTES OF THE 98TH REGULAR MEETING HELD APRIL 15TH 1891.

Present: Mr. August Dejonge in the chair, Messrs. Albrecht, Benary, Clotz, E. L. Schumann, P. T. Schumann and Mr. Vehslage as guest.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Benary proposes Mr. Vehslage for active membership which was referred to the Executive Committee.

The *Deutscher Verein fuer Briefmarken Kunde*, offers exchange, which was referred to the Exchange manager.

The Exchange manager reports that he received from two different parties in Paris very goods Exchange lots, which now are in circulation.

Also Stamps direct from the Azores Islands, from Alwin Zschiesche German Stamps, and from Hamburg Paraguay stamps, which now circulate.

The Executive Committee report the following nominations for offices for the ensuing year, Mr. August Dejonge for President. Mr. E. L. Schumann, for Vice President. Mr. Henry Clotz, for Treasurer. Mr. R. F. Albrecht for Exchange manager. Mr. P. T. Schumann for Secretary and Messrs: Robert Benary, Oscar Dejonge and Chas. Kentgen for Executive Committee.

Mr. Benary makes the following proposition concerning a plan of Philatelic Record compiled by R. F. Albrecht to wit:

The constant increase in value of rare postage stamps makes it an unavoidable necessity to have a guarantee for the same as to their genuineness. Dealers even with a world renowned reputation often have found it difficult to sell a valuable postage stamp as the buyer could not be convinced that the same was genuine. How much more difficult must it therefore be for a collector, who is the possessor of a variety, to dispose of the same at anything like its real value, if he has no satisfactory proof of its genuineness, is well known to everyone who has ever dealt in them. It has also never been possible for an owner who has lost or been robbed of one of the gems of his collection, to identify it even when chance again brought his property to his notice. All these difficulties and more that I have not mentioned may be overcome by a plan that I herewith offer for your approval.

1. That a responsible company be formed under the name

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC RECORD.

2. The business of this company shall be to record valuable postage stamps in the following manner and make itself responsible by guaranteeing the genuineness of every philatelic article which it records to the extent of its recorded value. Each article shall be recorded on the books of this company with a full and minute description of the same. The article so recorded shall bear the following mark

I. P. R.

 and receive the same number by which it will be known in said books. A certificate shall also be used which reads as follows:

CERTIFICATE No. 0000.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC RECORD.

This is to certify, that on the 15th day of April in the year 1891, an used postage stamp of Cape of Good Hope, issued in the year 1861, at a face value of four pence and printed in red colour (Colour Chart No.....) on white paper, from a wood cut printing block, was received by the INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC RECORD for the purpose of registration for future identification and we herewith guarantee this stamp as genuine and insure its genuineness to the extent of one hundred dollars. The present owner of the stamp, Mr. R. H. Benary of New York pretends to have bought the above described stamp for one hundred dollars, from Messrs. Leavitt & Co., New York, at

public auction. This hand stamp

No. 0000. I. P. R.

 was printed on the back of said stamp.

New York, April 15th 1891.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC RECORD.

Records of sales of the above described stamp after its first registration in the International Philatelic Record.

Date.	Sold by	Bought by	Am't paid for	Remarks.
'91 April 15.	R. H. Benary, New York.	Henry Clotz, New York.	\$120.	Ins. extended to \$120.
'91 April 20.	Henry Clotz, New York.	C. B. Corwin, New York.	\$130.	Ins. extended to \$130.
'91 April 30.	C. B. Corwin, New York.	Stanley, Gibbons & Co., Lon.	\$130.	Ins. extended to \$130.
'91 May 1.	Stanley, Gibbons & Co., Lon.	John Tiffany, St. Louis.	£35	Ins. extended to \$150.

(.....necessary blank space for further records of sales.....)

The possessor of a stamp so recorded with such a certificate accompanying the same, will always be able to exhibit and dispose of the article without question.

On motion this was endorsed by this Society and the chair was instructed to appoint a standing Committee of Three with power to confer with the Sister Societies to put this plan in operation.

The Chair appointed the Messrs: Albrecht, Benary and Clotz such committee.

Mr. Lohmeyer sends his Photograph and price list of Post Cards—Mr. C. H. Mekeel sends his Photograph and Mr. Watson presents the society with his catalogue of Postal Cards which were accepted with thanks to the donors.

Mrs. Lizzie Benary sends us a lot of Counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album which were accepted with thanks.

On motion meeting was adjourned.

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

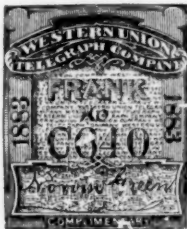
1st EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.



Perforated.

1891 58 puce brown

CONFEDERATE STATES.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

ENVELOPES.

1861 2813 5c black on white

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Perforated.

1891 2814 1 peso deep blue
" " 5 pesos " "

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.



2811

Type of Envelope chronicled last month.



1891 2722 8 Rupees brown

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.



2809

Type of provisional issue chronicled last month.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Issue of 1888 surcharged SIX.



691

Perforated 14.

1891 691 6c on 10c violet, black surcharge
 " " 6c on 10c violet, red surcharge

3d stamps of 1872 printed in blue and surcharged "6."



Perforated 14.

1891 2815 6c on 3p blue

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Stamps of 1879, 1880 and 1883 issues surcharged with new value.



2816

Perforated 13.

1891	2816	50c on 1r carmine on buff 1879
"	"	80c on 1/2r violet 1879
"	"	90c on 1r carmine 1879
"	"	1 peso on 1/2r violet on bluish 1879
"	"	1c on 5c blue 1880, netted groundwork
"	"	2c on 20c brown 1880, plain
"	"	2c on 1 franco brown 1883, netted groundwork

ENVELOPES.

Regular issues of 1881-1889, surcharged with new value.



2817

Size 140x79 mm.

1891	2816	30c on 10c rose, blue laid paper
"	"	40c on 10c rose, white laid paper
"	"	40c on 10c rose, yellow laid paper
"	"	50c on 10c rose, blue laid paper
"	"	60c on 15c yellow, blue laid paper
"	"	70c on 15c yellow, white laid paper
"	2817	1 peso on 5c blue, blue laid paper

Size 153x86 mm.

- | | | |
|------|------|--|
| 1891 | 2816 | 80c on 15c yellow, white laid paper |
| " | " | 90c on 15c " " " |
| " | 2817 | 1 peso on 1c green, dark orange wove paper |
| " | " | 1 peso on 2c rose, white laid paper |
| " | " | 1 peso on 2c rose, blue laid paper |

Size 186x96 mm.

- | | | |
|------|------|--------------------------------------|
| 1891 | 2817 | 1 peso on 25c blue, white laid paper |
| " | " | 1 peso on 25c blue, blue laid paper |

Size 214x93 mm.

- | | | |
|------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 1891 | 2817 | 1 peso on 40c brown, white wove paper |
|------|------|---------------------------------------|

Size 230x100 mm.

- | | | |
|------|------|---|
| 1891 | 2817 | 1 peso on 50c orange, white wove paper |
| " | " | 1 peso on 50c orange, yellow laid paper |
| " | " | 1 peso on 75c blue, white wove paper |

Size 242x101 mm.

- | | | |
|------|------|--------------------------------------|
| 1891 | 2817 | 1 peso on 40c brown, blue laid paper |
|------|------|--------------------------------------|

The following have also been issued but we have not seen them and do not therefore know the sizes or papers.

- 1 peso on 20c brown
- 1 peso on 30c carmine
- 1 peso on 45c violet
- 1 peso on 60c green
- 1 peso on 1 peso gold

ECUADOR.

ENVELOPES.



1163



2818

REGULAR ISSUE.

Size 125x80 mm.

- | | | |
|------|------|-------------------|
| 1891 | 1163 | 5c blue on orange |
|------|------|-------------------|

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Size 140x82 mm.

- | | | |
|------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1891 | 2818 | 5c on 10c orange, white paper |
| " | " | 5c on 10c " yellow paper |
| " | " | 5c on 10c " blue paper |
| " | " | 5c on 10c " orange paper |

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

*Perforated.*1891 2819 $\frac{1}{2}$ p on half of 1p

FIJI ISLANDS.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

*Perforated 10.*

Black surcharge.

1891 2820 $2\frac{1}{2}$ p on 2p green
 " 4p on 1p blue
 " 4p on 1p violet

FRENCH COLONIES.

Nossi Bé.



1213



1321

Unperforated.

1891 1213 25c on 40c vermillion, blue surcharge

Perforated.

1891 1221 25c on 1fr bronze green, black surcharge

St. Pierre Miquelon.



2825

1891 2825 15c on 30c brown, black surcharge
 " " 15c on 40c vermillion, black surcharge

GREECE.



1426

ATHENS PRINT.

Perforated 13½.

1891 1426 2l bistre

Perforated 11½.

1891 1426 1l brown
 " " 5l green
 " " 10l orange
 " " 20l rose
 " " 25l blue

BELGIUM PRINT.

Perforated 11½.

1891 1426 40l lilac
 " " 50l bronze green
 " " 1dr gray

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
 ENVELOPES.



1501

Size 153x86 mm.

1891 1501 2c rose, white wove paper

HONG KONG.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



2752

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1891 2752 14c on 30c violet, black surcharge

INDIA.**Gwallor.**

ENVELOPES.



1593a

1891 1593a 1/2a green, arms in violet

Jummoo Kashmir.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



1618

1891 1618 1/4a black

ITALY.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



1668

Perforated.

1891 1668 2c on 5c green, black surcharge

LABUAN.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



1781

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 12½.

1891 1731 1c on 2c red, black surcharge

MAURITIUS.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.



2821

1891 2821 8c ultramarine, size 132x84 mm.
" " 8c " size 152x95 mm.

MEXICO.



1828

LAID PAPER.

Unperforated.

1872 1828 25c red

Perforated

1872 1828 12c blue

ENVELOPES.



1837

1891 1837 4c red, white paper
" " 6c red, " "

Size 160x90 mm.

1891 1837 12c red, white paper

NEW SOUTH WALES.

OFFICIAL REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

Similar to type annexed with O. S. in upper corners.



1953

Size 220x96.

1891 1953 6p red white paper

MONACO.*Perforated 13½.*

1891	2822	1c olive green
"	"	2c violet
"	"	5c blue
"	"	10c brown on yellow
"	"	15c carmine
"	"	25c green

1891	2822	40c blue on rose
"	"	50c violet on orange
"	"	75c lilac brown
"	"	1fr black on yellow
"	"	5fr carmine on pale green

ORANGE FREE STATES.



2012

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Perforated.

1891	2012	1p on 3p blue, black surcharge.
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RUSSIA.

ENVELOPES.



2219

Size 113x73 mm.

Watermarked zig zag lines.

1891	2219	7kop blue
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SALVADOR.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



2762

Surcharged UN CENTAVO

Perforated.

1891 2762 1c on 2c green

SARAWAK.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Perforated.

1891 2823 5c on 12c green and blue

SIAM.

2336

Perforated 14½.

1891 2336 1 atto green

SWEDEN.

2824

Perforated 13.

1891 2824 5 öre deep green
 " " 10 öre carmine
 " " 20 öre sky blue

TERRA DEL FUEGO.*Perforated 12.*

1891 2826 10c carmine